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Impact of the COVID-19

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Effect of Market Risk Premium

Militancy in the Niger Delta Region

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Contents of the Issue

i. Copyright Notice
ii. Editorial Board Members
iii. Chief Author and Dean
iv. Contents of the Issue

1. Effect of Market Risk Premium and Exchange Rate on the Return of Jakarta Islamic Index. *1-11*
2. Globalization and African Culture: The Nigerian Experience. *13-18*
3. Politique Budgetaire Et Inflation En Afrique Subsaharienne. *19-28*
4. Impact of the COVID-19 Outbreak on the World. *29-37*
5. The Snags in Post Amnesty Militancy in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria: The Curative Therapy. *39-51*

v. Fellows
vi. Auxiliary Memberships
vii. Preferred Author Guidelines
viii. Index

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Effect of Market Risk Premium and Exchange Rate on the Return of Jakarta Islamic Index

By Fatmawati, Hendri Tanjung and Endri
Ibn Khaldun Bogor University, Indonesia

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Keywords: *market risk premium, exchange rate, return, jii, var.*

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I. Introduction

Along with the development of the Islamic economy, sharia capital markets are also developing in various countries, including Indonesia. To meet the needs of the public for investments that avoid usury, in Indonesia began to develop the Islamic capital market, which provides an opportunity for investors who want to develop their investments according to Islamic principles. One of the existing index in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) is Jakarta Islamic Index (JII), which calculates the index average of 30 stocks that meet the criteria of sharia, the bigest market capitalization and having a high level of liquidity in trade values.

Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) was launched for the first time on July 3, 2000 and is evaluated every six months. From year to year, the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) shows significant developments. This can be shown as in Figure 1.

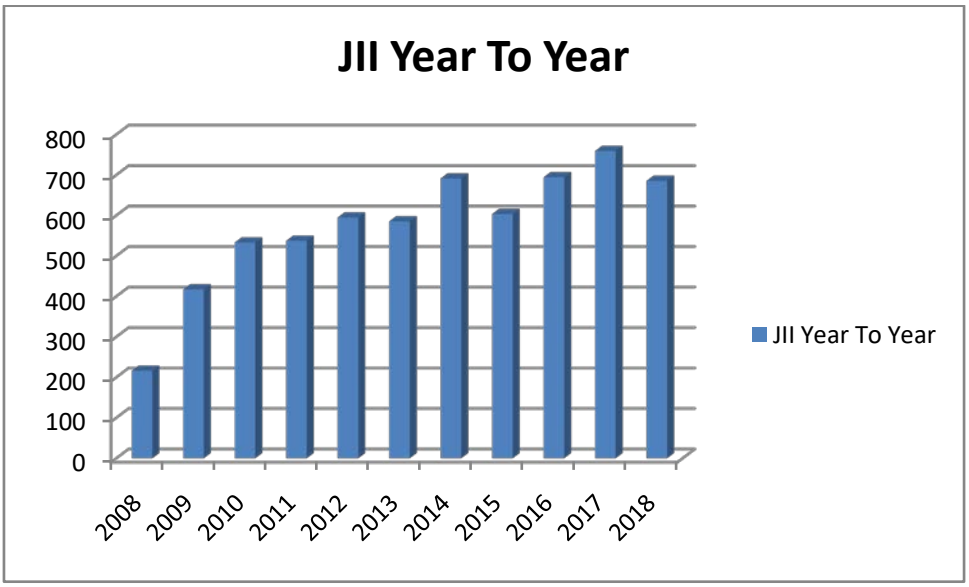


Figure 1: JII Development

Based on the graph above shows that at the end of 2008 the Jakarta Islamic Index was at 216.189 and increased by 92.97% in 2009 to 417,182. In 2010 JII also increased by 27.74% from the previous year to 532, 901 and continued to increase by 0.7 7% to 537,031 in 2011. The index increase also occurred in 2012, JII was at the level of 594,789 or up by 10, 76% from 2011. In 2013, JII declined slightly to 585.11, down by 1.63%, then the year 2014 index ride 's back at the level of 691.039, or increase of 18.1%, but decreased by 12,

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69% in 2015 became 603,349. In 2016 the index increased by 15.05%, which was in the position of 694.127 and followed by an increase in 2017 at the level of 759.07 or up 9.36%. At the end of 2018 JII decreased by 9.73% to 685,223.

In line with the international economic turmoil, the capital market world also faces risks that must be faced by issuers and investors. In the capital markets, there is a risk in line with the fluctuations in prices on the market, which will bring the impact on the return stock. In addition, there is also the risk of the market which is measured by the beta as a risk which is faced by an instrument of investment that is caused by a factor of economic, social, political and so on. An investor who take risks more will get a return that is better. In Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT), risk premium which is an additional level of return for investors taking the risk that more, will affect the rate of return. In this study, the variable used is market risk premium that describe general economic conditions. As for the measurement of market risk premium variable measured from the market return (R_M) minus the risk-free return of bank Indonesia (R_F) or market risk premium is R_M-R_F. Whereas R_M is measured by the movement of the Composite Stock Price Index in the Indonesia Stock Exchange. R_M - R_F is the risk premium level of the market portfolio which is proportional to the risk of the risk aversion level of each investor.

One of the macroeconomic factors that affect the return is exchange rate. Exchange rate is the price of currency against the currency of money more, where the prices are related to the offer and demand of money. Exchange rate also often fluctuate in accordance with the situation and economic conditions in a country. Rupiah exchange rate against the US$ greatly affects stability of the stock price in the market, especially for issuers who use US$ in their international transactions, so when the exchange rate of Rupiah decreased, then Composite Stock Price Index also declined .

According to Tanjung (2014) the Jakarta Islamic Index return fluctuate greatly. Observations using JII daily data from 2 March 2009 to 30 September 2013 (1122 observations) show that JII return do not spread normally. The minimum return is almost-10% and the maximum is almost 10%, this shows that in one day, there is a possibility to get a loss of almost 10% and a profit of almost 10%.

Jakarta Islamic Index observations for period 2 March 2009 - 28 July 2009 or with 100 data (4 months) show that the distribution of JII's return is normal, while observations with 300 data (1 year) show that the distribution of JII's return is not normal, observations with 600 data (2 years) shows the distribution of JII's return data is not normal and observations with 900 data (3 years) indicate that the distribution of JII's return is not normal (Tanjung, 2014).

By the same analysis technique and enlarged data from 2008 to 2018, JII's return also looks very fluctuating, as can be seen in Figure 2.

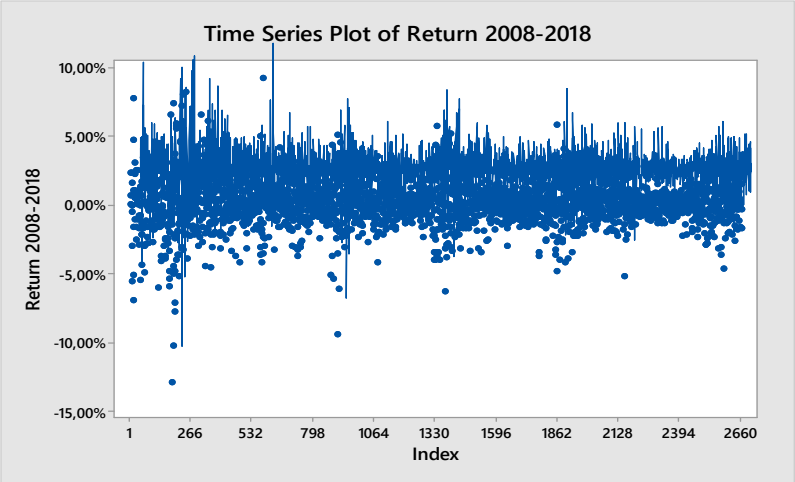


Figure 2: Time Series Plot of JII Return 2008-2018

In this graph shows that the return of the Jakarta Islamic Index minimum of almost -15 % and a maximum of nearly 10%, which shows that in one day, there is the possibility to get loss nearly 15 % and profit nearly 10 %. The distribution of JII's return data from 2008 to 2018 can be seen in Figure 3.

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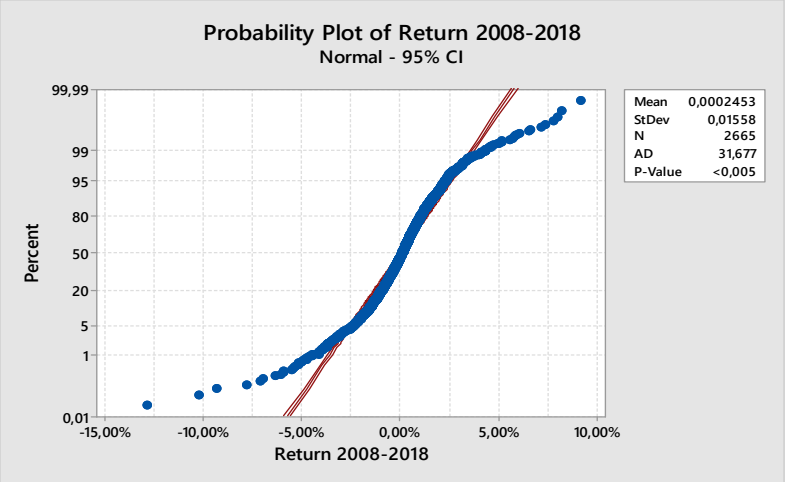


Figure 3: Probability Plot of JII Return 2008-2018

From the graph it can be known that Anderson Darling Test of 31, 677 and P-Value < 0.005. This means that the zero hypothesis which states that the distribution of JII return normally rejected, regard this indicates that the distribution of JII return from 2008 to 2018 does not spread to normal. So, JII return only partially minor who has a normal distribution, ie the data small. Volatility of JII is smaller by small data and bigger by large data.(Tanjung, 2014)

Based on the Jakarta Islamic Index return which is very fluctuating and most of the data are not normal, this study aims to analyze the effect of market risk premium and exchange rate on the Jakarta Islamic Index return.

II. Literature Review

Previous research was conducted by Tanjung (2014), Rjoub, Tursoy and Gunsel (2009), Mayfi and Rudianto (2014), Utami and Herlambang (2016), Muhayatsyah (2012), Dewanti (2013), Pantas (2017), Leong and Hui (2014), Sudarsono (2018), Febrina, Sumiati and Ratnawati (2018), Omoruyi and Osaretin (2015), Hsing (2008), Jorion (1990), Bodnar and Gentry (1993), Salifu, Osei and Adjasi (2007), Jayashankar and Ruth (2017), Jiranyakul (2012), Khan and Khan (2018), Beik and Fatmawati (2014), Naik and Padhi (2012).

Based on the results of these studies indicate that the JII return is highly fluctuating and does not spread normally (Tanjung, 2014). The study of Rjoub, Tursoy and Gunsel (2009) showed that risk premium has a significant effect on return. Research of Mayfi and Rudianto (2014) and Utami and Herlambang (2016) show that the exchange rate of significant positive effect on JII. While Muhayatsyah (2012), Dewanti (2013) and Pantas (2017) found that the exchange rate has a significant negative effect on JII. Leong and Hui (2014) revealed that exchange rate has a negative relationship on return. Sudarsono (2018) found that the exchange rate has a negative effect on ISSI. Febrina, Sumiati and Ratnawati (2018) revealed that the exchange rate had a negative effect on the Composite Index. Omoruyi and Osaretin (2015) found that the exchange rate has a negative relationship with the stock market index in Nigeria.

Hsing's research (2008) shows that exchange rates are positively influenced by stock prices. Jorion (1990) found that only 15 companies have exchange rate significantly from 287 company tested, Bodnar and Gentry (1993) found that the exchange rate significantly in 22 of the 78 industries examined, Salifu, Osei and Adjasi (2007) found that out of 20 companies, 11 companies have significant exposure to USD exchange rate risk. Jayashankar and Ruth (2017) revealed that there is a reciprocal relationship between stock prices, exchange rates and interest rates in India. Jiranyakul (2012) found a positive directional causality relationship from stock market returns to exchange rates in Thailand. Khan and Khan (2018) show that exchange rates and interest rates have a significant effect on share prices on the Karachi Stock Exchange in the long run.

The research of Beik and Fatmawati (2014) shows that the exchange rate has no significant effect on the Jakarta Islamic Index. Naik and Padhi (2012) find that exchange rates and short-term interest rates are not significant in determining stock prices.

III. Hypothesis

This research was conducted to answer various questions contained in previous literature by using the following hypotheses:

1. The effect of market risk premium on the Jakarta Islamic Index return

Ho: Market risk premium has no effect on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index.

H1: Market risk premium influences the return of Jakarta Islamic Index.

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2. The effect of exchange rate on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index

Ho: The exchange rate has no effect on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index.

H1: Exchange rates affect the Jakarta Islamic Index return.

IV. Method

This study analyzes the effect of market risk premium and exchange rate on the Jakarta Islamic Index return. The models in this study are as follows:

$$RJII = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (R_M - R_F) + \beta_2 ER + e$$

Where:

RJII	= Return of the Jakarta Islamic Index
β_0	= Interception
β_1, β_2	= Parameters
$R_M - R_F$	= Market Risk Premium
ER	= IDR/US$ exchange rate
e	= Error

The variables can be defined operasionally as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Operational Definition of Variables

Number	Variable	Definition	Measurement
1.	Return of JII	The difference between JIIofthecurrent month minus JII of the previous month divided by JII of the previous month	$\text{JII Return} = \frac{JII_t - JII_{t-1}}{JII_{t-1}}$
2.	Market Risk Premium	The difference between market return minus risk free interest rate of Indonesia Bank	Market Risk Premium = $R_M - R_f$
3.	Exchange rate	The difference between the current month exchange rate minus the previous month exchange rate divided by the previous month exchange rate	$ER = \frac{ER_t - ER_{t-1}}{ER_{t-1}}$

The type of data used in this study is secondary data from January 2008 to December 2018. The data used in this study were obtained from various sources, including data of Jakarta Islamic Index and Composite Stock Price Index from Indonesia Stock Exchange and data of interest rate and exchange rate from Bank Indonesia.

This study uses descriptive analysis method and quantitative. The analytical tool used is the Vector Auto regression (VAR) method. The general VAR equation is as follows (Firdaus 2011):

$$y_t = A_0 + A_1 y_{t-1} + A_2 y_{t-2} + \ldots + A_p y_{t-p} + \epsilon_t$$

Where:

y_t = size vector (n.1) containing n variables contained in a VAR model

A_0 = intercept vector sized (n.1)

A_i = coefficient matrix / size parameter (nn) for each i = 1,2, ..., p

ϵ_t = error vector sized (n.1)

The stages of analysis using VAR model are as follows:

a) Data Stationarity Test

The first step in estimating the VAR model is the data stationarity test. The selected data is stationary data that does not contain unit roots, because if the data used contain unit root elements, it will be difficult to estimate a model because the trend of the data tends to fluctuate around the average value (Gujarati, 2004) . So it is necessary to test the stationarity of data using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF). If the value of the ADF statistic is smaller than MacKinnon Critical Value, it can be concluded that the data is stationary.

b) Optimum Lag Test

This test is carried out to form a good VAR model by determining the optimum lag length. Determination of the number of lags that will be used in the VAR model can be determined based on the criteria of Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Schwarz Information Criterion (SC) or Hannan Quinon Criterion (HQ). The lag that will be selected in this research model is the model with the smallest value. Too much lag length increases degrees of freedom, so smaller lags are recommended to minimize error specifications (Gujarati, 2004).

c) VAR Stability Test

VAR stability test is done by calculating the roots of polynomial functions or known as roots of characteristic polynomials. If all the roots of the polynomial function are inside the unit circle, the VAR model is considered stable so that the Impulse Response Function (IRF) and Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (FEVD) produced are considered valid (Firdaus, 2011).

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d) Impulse Response Function (IRF)

Impulse Response Function (IRF) is a method used to determine the response of an endogenous variable to a particular shock. This is because shock variables, for example the i-th variable, do not only affect the i-th variable but are transmitted to all other endogenous variables through dynamic structures or lag structures in VAR. In other words, IRF measures the impact of a shock at a time on the innovation of endogenous variables at that time and in the future. IRF aims to isolate shocks to be more specific, which means that a variable can be affected by certain shocks or shocks. If a variable cannot be affected by shock, then the specific shock cannot be known but rather shock in general (Firdaus, 2011).

e) Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (FEVD)

The FEVD analysis in the VAR model aims to predict the contribution of the percentage of variance s of each variable due to changes in certain variables in the VAR system. This test provides information about the proportion of the movement of the effect of shock on one variable against other variables at this time and future periods. Then it can be seen how strong the composition of the role of variables on other variables and it can also be known which shock variables have the most important role in explaining changes in other variables in the study period (Tanjung and Devi, 2018).

V. Discussion

a) Data Stationarity Test Results

The first step in analyzing time series data is the data stationarity test. Unit root test results at the level shown in table 2.

Table 2: Unit Root Test Results at Level

Variable	ADF value	Mackinnon's Critical Value			Information
		1%	5%	10%	
RJII	-8.794614	-2.582872	-1.943304	-1.615087	Stationary
M Rp	-8.473885	-2.582872	-1.943304	-1.615087	Stationary
ER	-10,18931	-2.582872	-1.943304	-1.615087	Stationary

Stationary test results at the level indicate that all variables are stationary at the level that includes variable of Jakarta Islamic Index return (RJII), market risk premium (MRP) and exchange rate (ER), because the absolute value of the ADF is smaller than the critical value of Mackinnon at the level of 5%.

b) Optimum Lag Test Results

Determination of lag in the VAR model is very useful to eliminate autocorrelation. The optimum lag test results are shown as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Optimum Lag Test Results

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	828.0082	NA	3.00e-10	-13.41477	-13,34618 *	-13.38691
1	844.8537	32,59552	2.64e-10 *	13,54234 *	-13,26798	-13.43089*
2	852,338	14.11619	2.70e-10	-13.51769	-13.03756	-13,32266
3	858.1776	10.73008	2.85e-10	-13,46630	-12.78040	-13.18769
4	861.1402	5.299003	3.15e-10	-13.36813	-12.47647	-13.00594
5	874,4882	23.22331*	2.94e-10	-13.43883	-12.34139	-12.99306
6	880.1111	9.508710	3.11e-10	-13.38392	-12,08071	-12.85456
7	887.6630	12.40228	3.20e-10	-13.36037	-11,85140	-12.74743
8	893.3145	9.005698	3.40e-10	-13.30593	-11.59118	-12,60940

The optimum lag determination used in this study is based on the shortest lag using Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). Based on the calculation of the value of Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), the optimum lag is at lag 1.

c) Stability Test Results

The VAR model is considered stable if the modulus value for all roots is smaller than one and is at an optimal point. The results of stability test can be seen in table 4 .

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Table 4: Stability Test Results

Root	Modulus
0.139874 - 0.182243i	0.229733
0.139874 + 0.182243i	0.229733
-0.152403	0.152403

Based on the results of stability test above shows that the modulus value for this research model ranges between 0.152403-0.229733. These results indicate that the VAR model is stable to the optimum lag.

d) VAR estimation Results

VAR estimation result can be seen as shown in table 5 . Based on the table shows that market risk premium (MRP) does not significantly influence on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index (RJII), while the exchange rate (ER) has a significant positive effect on the return of the Jakarta Islamic Index .

Table 5: VAR Estimation Results

	RJII	MRP	ER
RJII (-1)	0.263847	0.303923	0.016074
	(0.31104)	(0.28979)	(0.14780)
	[0.84827]	[1.04876]	[0.10875]
MRP (-1)	0.187815	0.156931	-0.312838
	(0.34762)	(0.32387)	(0.16518)
	[0.54029]	[0.48455]	[-1.89389]
ER (-1)	0.573712	0.506682	-0.293432
	(0.23481)	(0.21877)	(0.11158)
	[2.44328]	[2.31604]	[-2,62980]
C	0,000375	-0.001068	0.005960
	(0.00526)	(0.00490)	(0.00250)
	[0.07129]	[-0.21788]	[2.38351]
R-squared	0.105730	0.128479	0.176478
Adj. R-squared	0.084437	0.107729	0.156871
Sum sq. resids	0.428945	0.372341	0.096857
SE equation	0.058347	0.054361	0.027726
F-statistics	4,965659	6.191623	9,000474
Log likelihood	186,9454	196,1441	283.6716
Akaike AIC	-2.814545	-2.956063	-4.302640
Schwarz SC	-2.726313	-2.867831	-4.214408
Mean dependent	0.004252	0.002651	0.004064
SD dependent	0.060978	0.057549	0.030195
Determinant residual covariance (dof adj.)		3.52E-10	
Determinant residual covariance		3.20E-10	
Log likelihood		867.6454	
Akaike information criterion		-13.16378	
Schwarz criterion		-12,89908	
Number of coefficients		12	

The effect of independent variables on the dependent variable can be analyzed as follows:

a. *Hypothesis Testing 1*

The first hypothesis proposed states that the market risk premium does not affect on the Jakarta Islamic Index return. Based on the results of the study, in the first lag the market risk premium has a t-count value of 0. 54029 with a regression coefficient of 0.187815. Because of the t arithmetic is smaller than 2 then Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected which means that the market risk premium has no significant effect on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index.

This study result contradicts with APT theory developed by Ross (1976) which states that stock returns are affected by the risk premium. The results of research that reinforce the concept of this theory are research conducted by Rjoub, Tursoy and Gunsel (2009) which shows that the risk premium has a significant influence on the stock return.

This difference occurs because of the Jakarta Islamic Index shares are based on sharia principles which avoid the usury/interest element. Because the market risk premium is a picture of general economic conditions in which many conventional stocks still apply

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an interest system. While interest is an instrument that is not in accordance with sharia. So the ups and downs of the market risk premium (general economic conditions) will not provide significant impact for investors, so investors are more secure to invest in stocks of Jakarta Islamic Index as compared to conventional shares.

b. *Hypothesis Testing 2*

The second hypothesis states that the exchange rate has no effect on the return of the Jakarta Islamic Index. Based on the results of the study indicate that the exchange rate in the first lag has a regression coefficient of 0.573712 and t-arithmetic of 2.44328 . Because t arithmetic is greater than 2, then Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted which means that the exchange rate has a significant positive effect on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index.

This is consistent with the Portfolio Balance Model (PBM) approach from Frankel (1983) which states that there is a positive relationship between exchange rates and stock returns. The results of the study that reinforce the concept of this theory are research conducted by Mayfi and Rudianto (2014) and Utami and Herlambang (2016) which show that the exchange rate has a significant positive effect on JII.

But the results of this study differ from the concept of Solnik's theory (1987) which states that the depreciation of the exchange rate will increase stock prices. The research that supporting this theory is the research conducted by Muhayatsyah (2012), Dewanti (2013) and Pantas (2017) which shows that the exchange rate has a significant negative effect on JII. Leong and Hui (2014) revealed that exchange rates have a negative relationship with stock returns. Sudarsono (2018) found that the exchange rate had a negative effect on ISSI. Febrina, Sumiati and Ratnawati (2018) found that the exchange rate had a negative effect on the Composite Index Omoruyi and Osaretin (2015) found that the exchange rate has a negative relationship with the stock market index in Nigeria.

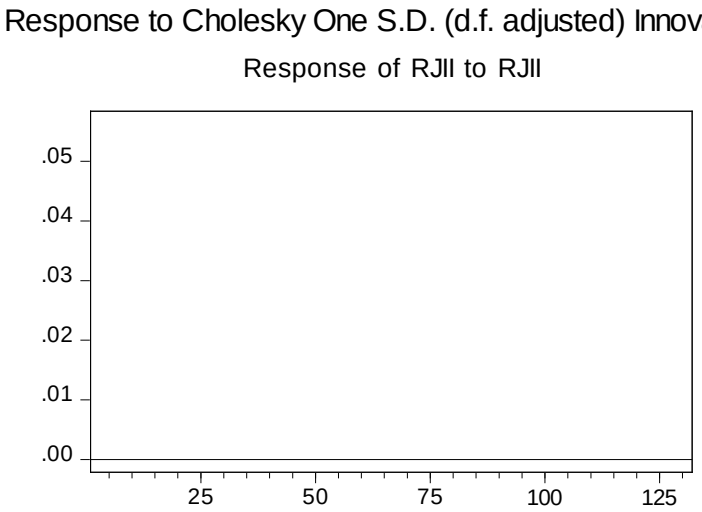
Hsing's research (2008) shows that exchange rates are positively influenced by stock prices. Jorion (1990) found that only 15 companies have exchange rate significantly from 287 company tested, Bodnar and Gentry (1993) found that the exchange rate significantly in 22 of the 78 industries examined, Salifu, Osei and Adjasi (2007) found that out of 20 companies, 11 companies have significant exposure to USD exchange rate risk. Jayashankar and Ruth (2017) revealed that there is a reciprocal relationship between stock prices, exchange rates and interest rates in India. Jiranyakul (2012) found a positive directional causality relationship from stock market returns to exchange rates in Thailand. Khan and Khan (2018) show that exchange rates and interest rates have a significant effect on share prices on the Karachi Stock Exchange in the long run.

The research of Beik and Fatmawati (2014) shows that the exchange rate has no significant effect on the Jakarta Islamic Index. Naik and Padhi (2012) find that exchange rates and short-term interest rates are not significant in determining stock prices.

The significant effect of the exchange rate on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index indicates that the number of foreign investors investing in Jakarta Islamic Index shares is quite large. This shows a good investment climate for Islamic stocks in Indonesia, because it has the trust of foreign parties, then investors need to pay attention to this factor.

e) Impulse Response Function (IRF)

The results of the Impulse Response Function for the Jakarta Islamic Index return are shown in Figure 4 .



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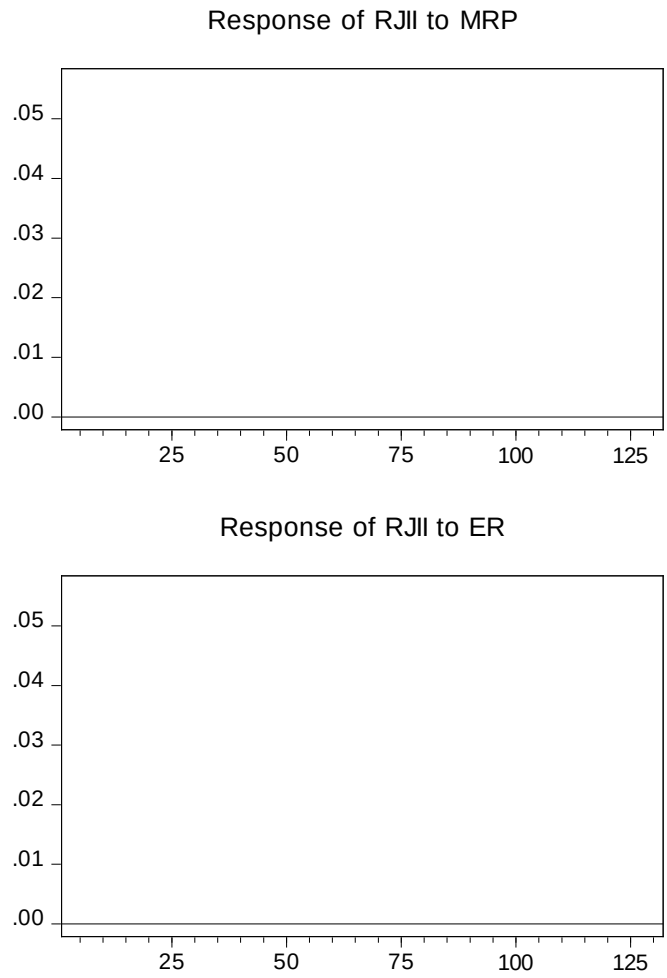


Figure 4: Result of Impulse Response Function

The figure shows RJII's response to shocks in the MRP and ER fluctuates. In the event of shocks to the market risk premium (MRP) then JII's return (RJII) will respond negatively or decreased in the second period of 0.000977, then fluctuations occur until the fifth period of 3.30E-06 before achieve stability in the sixth period until the end of the period.

If there is a shock to the exchange rate, the Jakarta Islamic Index returns will respond positively in the second period of 0.012158 , then fluctuations occur until the eighth period of 7.09E-07, and achieve stability in the ninth period to the 132nd period.

f) Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (F EVD)

Forecast Error Variance Decomposition analysis results as shown in Figure 5.

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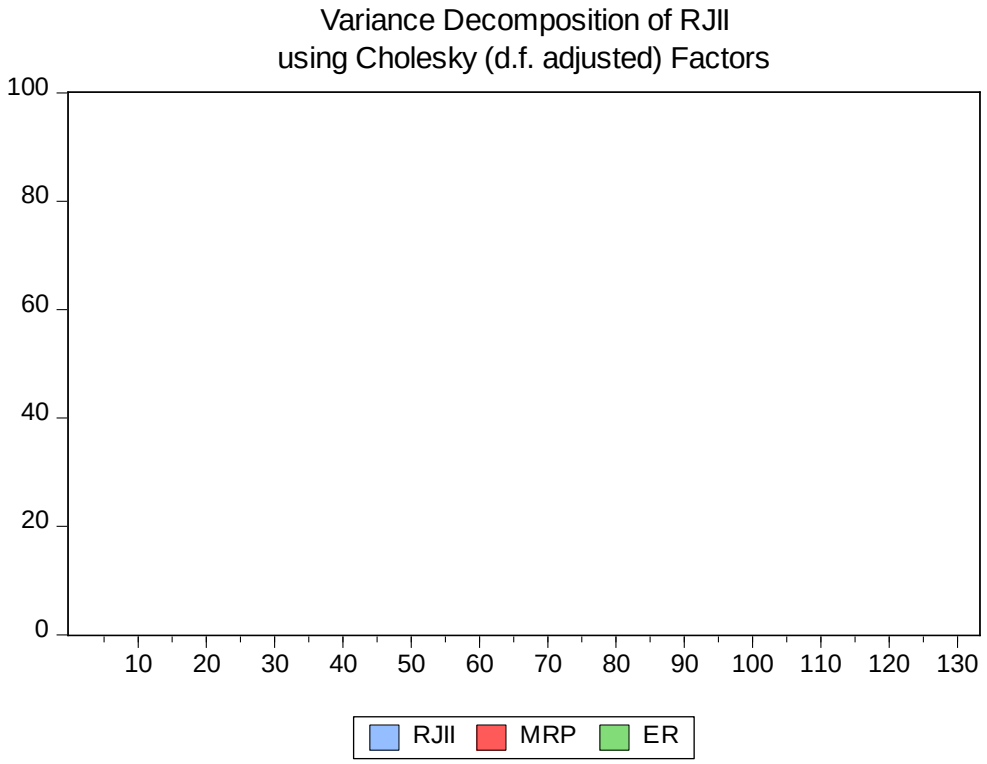


Figure 5: Result of Forecast Error Variance Decomposition

The figure 5 shows that in the first period, the contribution to variability of the return of Jakarta Islamic Index (RJII) 100% came from RJII itself. This percentage decreased gradually until the end of the period, but it was still very dominant, amounting to 95.91 percent in the 132nd month.

The second variable that contributes to RJII diversity is the exchange rate (ER), it emerged start of the second period. ER contributed to RJII diversity in the second period by 3.89 percent and slowly increased until the 132nd period. ER variable can explain RJII variability with a contribution of 3.95 percent at the end of the period.

The third variable that contributes to RJII diversity is Market Risk Premium (MRP). The contribution of this variable begins to appear in the second period. MRP can explain RJII variability with a contribution of 0.03 percent in the second period and slowly rises until the end of the period. MRP can explain RJII variability of 0.14 percent in the 132nd period.

VI. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and testing of hypotheses that have been done about the effect of market risk premium and exchange rate on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) using the Vector Auto regression (VAR) method, it can be concluded that:

1. Market risk premium has no significant effect on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index in the period 2008 to 2018.
2. Rupiah exchange rate against USD affect positively significant on the return of Jakarta Islamic Index period 2008-2018.
3. Based on the result of the Impulse Response Function (IRF), it shows that if there is a shock at the market risk premium, JII's return will respond negatively and begin to stabilize in the 6th period until the end of the period. As for if there is a shock to the exchange rate, JII's return will respond positively and begin to stabilize in the 9th period until the end of the period.
4. The result of Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (FEVD) shows that the fluctuation in the return of Jakarta Islamic Index most dominant influenced by JII's return itself, followed by the exchange rate in the second and the market risk premium on the third. At the end of the period, the contribution of JII return variability of 95.91 came from JII's return itself, 3.95 percent of the exchange rate and 0.14 percent of the market risk premium.

From the results of the study above shows that the market risk premium does not significantly influence the Jakarta Islamic Index return. This is because the Jakarta Islamic Index shares are based on sharia principles that avoid the element of interest. So that the ups and downs in general economic conditions will not affect the return of the Jakarta Islamic Index listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Then investors will be safer to invest in Jakarta Islamic Index shares compared to conventional shares.

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While the exchange rate of Rupiah against USD has a significant positive effect on the return of the Jakarta Islamic Index. This indicates that the number of foreign investors who invested their capital in Jakarta Islamic Index shares is quite a lot. That is the level of foreign confidence towards Islamic stocks in Indonesia is quite good, so it can be pushed by developments in Indonesian sharia economy.

The suggestions for further research should be done by analyzing the effect of market risk premiums and exchange rates on other countries' sharia indexes or international sharia stock indexes with the addition of larger data.

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Globalization and African Culture: The Nigerian Experience

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Abstract- Globalization involves the process of stretching or extending and intensifying human activities, relations and networks across the globe, and it has produced complex interactions between different cultures. Different cultural values are practiced in Nigeria through the process of globalization. This study investigates the effect of globalization on African culture with particular reference to Nigeria. The study specifically examines the effect of globalization on the value system in Nigeria and the effect of globalization on changes in language in Nigeria. A sample of 350 was selected for the study through purposive sampling technique. A pilot test was carried out in the study to determine the reliability of the instrument. Data collected for the study were tested using simple linear regression analysis with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 23). The findings of the study revealed that globalization has a significant effect on the value system in Nigeria. The research also indicates a significant effect of globalization on changes in language in Nigeria.

Keywords: *globalization, culture, value system, language.*

GJMBR-B Classification: *JEL Code: Code: F60*

GLOBALIZATIONANDAFRICANCULTURETHENIGERIANEXPERIENCE

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Keywords: globalization, culture, value system, language.

I. Introduction

The world is now becoming a global village, where people, including those in the most remote parts of the world are increasingly interconnected that eliminates distance barriers which earlier existed. Globalization portrays a world that is borderless, which ensures the interconnectedness of nations from hundreds and thousands of kilometers without minding the geographical distance. The coming together of political, social, cultural, economic, and religious factors driven by the development of information and communication technologies is created by globalization. It has increased interdependence and interconnectivity between different countries and cultures around the globe. Globalization refers to an expanding scale with growing magnitude with deepening and expanding the impact of transcontinental flows and patterns of interaction (Held & McGrew, 2002). Globalization today, imposes non-indigenous cultural uniformity among nations. This cultural imperialism under the pretext of globalization is imposing western values on unsuspected poor African people to improve their economic prosperity. American values and products are regular features and peddled through their films, television programs, seductive commercials, music, and other culturally demeaning programs foreign to African culture but slowly penetrating their culture and invading their tradition (Ajayi, 2003; Adei, 2004).

Globalization has emerged as a result of a series of developments internal to social theory, notably the reaction against earlier perspectives such as modernization theory. Ritzer (2008) asserts that although economic and political issues are of great importance, it is cultural issues and cultural theories that attract the most attention in society. Culture is a learned set of shared interpretations about beliefs, values, and norms which affect the behaviors of a relatively large group of people (Daramola & Oyinade, 2015). Culture is not a genetically inherited trait of human beings, but rather, is learned. Cultural globalization entails the infiltration of foreign cultures into African culture, norms, values, and alteration of African social structure (Akande, 2006). Cultural globalization has created unparalleled inequity throughout Africa, affected the behavior of people in numerous ways, and forced many people to assume a lifestyle of self- interest, selfishness, individualism and made people develop a psychopathic devotion and appetite for foreign films, goods, foods, way of life, music, attitude and behavior which has always been foreign to African community (Daramola & Oyinade, 2015).

Studies have shown that the African continent has not benefited from the process of globalization and that it has exacerbated the problem of poverty in the continent. They attributed the underdevelopment in Africa majorly to globalization (Adei, 2004; Amiuwu, 2004; Aluko Akinola & Sola, 2004). The need for a cultural renaissance of the African experience is a product of the current cultural evolution engendered by the cultural contacts of Africans with the west in historical moments of colonialism and globalization. This cultural contact has brought about forced acculturation that has left the rich cultural heritage of Africa in a precarious condition of imminent extinction. The culture of the developed economy has taken over the local culture, and many Nigerians prefer the cultural practices of the developed countries. Globalization has affected the cultural values and language system in African countries, including Nigeria. The harmful effects of

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globalization seem to be more conspicuous and alarming among the youths in Nigeria and the peculiar Nigerian cultural values, like languages and dressing, are being eroded by the modern culture brought about by globalization. The researcher is therefore motivated to investigate the effect of globalization on African culture with particular reference to Nigeria.

Objectives of the study

The broad aim of the study is to examine the effect of globalization on African culture. The study specifically examines the:

i. Effect of globalization on changes in the value system in Nigeria
ii. Effect of globalization on changes in language in Nigeria

Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated in a null form to achieve objectives of the study:

$H0_1$: Globalization has no significant effect on changes in the value system in Nigeria

$H0_2$: Globalization has no significant effect on changes in language in Nigeria

II. Literature Review

There has been increasing concern over the years by scholars and writers on how the world is being compressed into a single space now referred to as 'a global village.' Countries at various stages of development are increasingly forced to take account of an ever-expanding interconnection of socio-cultural issues and economies in the management of their national affairs. Globalization is a critical tool for cultural homogeneity and end to cultural diversity in the world.

a) Concept of Globalization

Globalization has been variously defined by many scholars. Globalization is the multifaceted process that involves the emergence of global financial markets exchanging vast sums ever with the increasing speed of movement of global actors like multinational corporations, massive media empires whose powers may exceed that of some governments (Armstrong, Llyod & Redmond, 2004). Stilgizt (2002) defined globalization as an increased speed of development in which modern technologies, production techniques, organizations, consumption patterns, and worldviews are spreading across the globe. He emphasized that globalization is a far-reaching socio-cultural process than a mere economic trend.

Globalization is defined by Nsibami (2001) as a process of advancement and increase in interaction among the world's countries and people facilitated by progressive technological changes in locomotion, communication, political and military power, knowledge, and skills, as well as interfacing of cultural values, systems, and practices. He further explains that globalization is not a value-free, innocent, self-determining process. This definition is supported by Kwame (2007), who looked globalization as a process of linking regions, and nations of the world which is facilitated by information flow (communication) inducing changes in the pre-existing socio-cultural, political, economic and educational structures and systems of nations and peoples.

Globalization is the intensification of cross-border trade and increased financial and foreign direct investment flows among nations, promoted by rapid advances in the liberalization of communication and information technology (Akande, 2006). Obioha (2010) asserts that globalization is the international, socio-politico-economic, and cultural permeation process facilitated by policies of the government, private corporations, international agencies and civil society organizations. Globalization creates a sturdy link and interconnectedness within international agencies, communities, and associations that vindicate harmony and inter-alia relations in public policies and private sector management within the global arena. It consolidates uniformity in governing the international community. The above definitions suggest that the trend of globalization has created an integration of the divergent systems, nations, and institutions around the globe, which has brought about political, socio-cultural, educational, and economic changes.

b) Concept of Culture

Culture is the total way of people's life that includes customs and costumes, manners and mannerism, ideas and ideology, art, beliefs, and all sorts of things that integrate people as members of the society. The concept of culture consists of the values the members of a given group hold, the norms they follow, and the material goods they create. It refers to the way of life of the individual member of groups within society, how they dress, their religious ceremonies, and leisure pursuit (Oni 2005). Culture differentiates one community with the other, even within the African continent. It is a complex whole, including knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, laws, customs, and any other capabilities and habits created by men who are members of society. However, culture makes a group of people relate to each other through persistent relationships. It also makes a large social group share the scarce geographical or virtual territory, subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations (Weber & Hsee, 1998).

The above definition justifies how one community differs from the other due to their different cultural orientations. For instance, the Swahilis from the east African states (Kenya, Djibouti, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zanzibar) differ in their culture with the Babers and Arabs in the North African states of Algeria, Libya,

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Mauritania, Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia, while the culture of Hausa/Fulani of the West African states of Northern Nigeria, Ghana, Niger, Cameroon, Chad, and Gambia were also different from the Kwazulu of the South African region. In other words, the Malays of Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei and Singapore are different from the Chinese, Indians, and Thais of China, India, and Thailand, even if they are staying in Malaysia or Indonesia. In Nigeria, different cultural values are associated with various cultures. For example, the cultural orientation of the Hausa/Fulanis, Yorubas, Igbos, Tivs, Ijaws, Nupes, amongst others, is different.

In the process of international interactions, there is an interaction of cultures, and thus a borrowing and diffusion of cultures amongst nations (Obioha, 2011). Impliedly, globalization has negative impacts on the indigenous culture that would make the people behave outside their traditional orientation, customs, and beliefs. This scenario might precipitate the ascendancy of western culture on the domestic customs of the local African people.

c) Effect of Globalization on the Value System

Value denotes the degree of importance of something or action, to determine what actions are best to do or what way is best to live (normative ethics) or to describe the significance of different events. Value systems are the set of values according to which people, a society, or organization regulate their behavior. Value systems are proscriptive and prescriptive beliefs; they affect the ethical behavior of a person or are the basis of their deliberate activities. Often primary values are strong, and secondary values are suitable for changes. Today, the rapid and aggressive spread of market economies and communication technologies under the influence of western multinationals brings new impediments to local cultures and values, particularly in Africa and non-western societies at large. Nigerians, in particular are now cultivating the materialistic and individualistic habits and values previously associated with western culture. The culture of individualism is fast eroding the values and ideals of the extended family system, which Nigerians are known for (Obioha, 2008).

Oni (2005) views Nigerian cultures as being weak when compared with western culture and consequently, bound to lose in a battle against western culture. He asserts that the situation in Africa today is so pathetic as a result of the gradual admittance of western culture at the detriment of our own culture. Africa has consequently changed from a land of culture, nature of tradition and rural setting where the cockcrow signals the dawn of a new day. The harmful impact of globalization seems to be more conspicuous and alarming among youths. Oni (2005) observes that Nigerian youths are rapidly losing touch with cultural values and that this is seen in the alien culture which they portray; their bizarre dressing, dancing, and language and so on, which invariably affect other aspects of social life.

Ogunjimi and Na'Allah (2005) argue that Nigerian cultural values such as greeting norms, cuisine, appearance and dress, custom, occupations, and cultural components are giving way to acculturation "the suppression and subjugation of African culture," a tragic phenomenon that is fast destroying the original cultural complexion of not only the younger generation but even the adults. They further explain that indigenous tradition and tribal cultures are being displaced and booted out of existence by Western media products that continue to bombard with commercials, especially from Americans and exposing people to lifestyles that are not easily attainable through a make-belief situation. In Nigeria due to the impact of globalization on cultural norms, socialization processes, and values are affected. For instance, some parents are no longer frowning at what the youths put on. Regrettably, the traditional pattern of subordinating when greeting an elder has changed.

d) Effect of Globalization on Changes in Language

Language is a cultural system; individual languages may classify objects and ideas in wholly different fashions because every person belongs to his or her cultural language for communication within the environment. Language shapes our distinctive ways of being in the world. It is a carrier of people's identity, the vehicle of a definite way of seeing things, experiencing and feeling, determinant of particular outlooks on life (Obioha, 2008).

Globalization has transformed Africans to become Anglophones, Francophones, and Lexiphones'. It has made them speak in English, French, or Portuguese. This appalling dominance of western languages has relegated the indigenous languages in Africa, whereby some Africans hardly speak or feel shy to speak their mother tongue but are more comfortable with the European languages. This is a Eurocentric mission against the African languages that may lead to the extinction or decline of some languages in Africa, including the major ones. Ogunjimi and Na'Allah (2005) argue that the peculiar Nigerian cultural values, like languages, are being eroded by the pop culture brought about by globalization.

Today, foreign languages have generated momentum as the international lingua franca in international communication, which is detrimental to African languages. If a lost language is a lost culture and a lost culture is an invaluable knowledge lost, then efforts should be made to develop a common language-WA-ZO-BIA (which is a combination of the languages of the three main ethnic groups in Nigeria. However, the experience in Nigeria today is a gradual phasing away of the traditional languages and the enthronement of the English language in every facet of lives. The English

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language has become the official language of Nigeria both in private and public life. Today, it is rare to have students who willingly enroll to study any of the local/indigenous languages in the higher institutions unless such courses are offered to them against their choices. Those who see themselves studying them are not proud, and scholarships and other forms of incentives are never given to them; rather, the government spends millions of naira on incentives to those studying foreign languages such as English, French, German, or science subjects.

Consequently, educational qualification in any of the local languages has become of less value than a qualification in the colonial languages because of the influence the imperial countries exert over Africa in general, and Nigeria in particular as a result of their science-supported civilization (Daramola & Oyinade, 2015). Colonialism eroded the place of African languages in African economies by granting the highest prestige value to school education in colonial languages. Today, the use of English has always been an imperative aspect of the official communication medium in Nigeria. Nigerians use and read books written in a foreign language faster and more fluently than those written in local languages. Cultural globalization has impacted on the number of Movies produced by Nigeria Nollywood; movies produced in English are much more than those performed and produced in other Nigerian local languages. Tuhus-Dubrow (2002) explain that a language is considered endangered when it is not longer spoken by children, moribund by only a handful of the elderly speaker and left to extinct when it is no longer spoken.

III. Methodology

The study adopted a survey design. This study is concerned with the collection of data for the purpose of describing and interpreting existing conditions, prevailing practices, beliefs, attitudes, on-going processes, effects that are felt, or trends that are developing. The design was adopted for the study because it helped in describing the pertinent aspects of the phenomena under consideration and provided detailed information about each relevant variable. The study collects primary data through a self-administered questionnaire and interviews. The target population for this study includes over 1 million adult Nigerians, and a sample of 350 was purposively selected. A simple random sampling technique was used in the selection of the participants since every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the study. A pilot test was conducted on the instrument to ensure consistency of measurement items, and the result of the Cronbach Alpha showed that all the variables were reliable and consistent with being used for this study. Data collected were coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 23). Simple linear regression analysis was used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Formulated hypotheses were tested at a 5% level of significance.

IV. Results

The result of the simple linear regression analysis was presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively, and formulated hypotheses were tested accordingly.

Table 1: Regression Coefficients

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
Constant	2.528	.261		9.671	.000
Globalization	.366	.066	.440	5.559	.000
R = .640					
R Square = .493					
Adj. R Square = .487					
F-Statistics = 30.901					
Sig. = .000					

a. Dependent Variable: Value System
Source: Field Survey, 2020

The result in Table 1 shows that the coefficient of determination (R square) explains the variation in the dependent variable due to changes in the independent variable. The R square value of 0.493 indicates that there was a 49.3% variation in value system due to changes in globalization at a 95% confidence interval. Also, the value of R (0.640) from the Table shows a positive relationship between the study variables. The result of ANOVA statistics indicates that the processed data, which is the population parameters, had a significance level of 0.000, which shows that the model was statistically significant (F = 30.901; P = .000). The regression coefficient reveals that a unit change in globalization would affect the value system by 36.6%, and the p-value (.000) was less than 0.05. The null hypothesis was rejected and we conclude that globalization has a significant effect on changes in value systems in Nigeria.

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Table 2: Regression Coefficients

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
Constant	1.786	.255		7.007	.000
Globalization	.489	.064	.558	7.636	.000
R = .558 R Square = .311 Adj. R Square = .306 F-Statistics = 58.311 Sig. = .000					

a. Dependent Variable: Language
Source: Field Survey, 2020

The result in Table 2 shows that the coefficient of determination (R square) explains the variation in the dependent variable due to changes in the independent variable. The R square value of 0.311 implies that there was a 31.1% variation in language due to the effect of globalization at a 95% confidence interval. Also, the value of R (0.311) from the Table shows positive relationship between the study variables. The result of the ANOVA statistics also indicates that the processed data had a significance level of 0.000, indicating that the model was statistically significant (F = 58.311; P = .000). The regression coefficient revealed that a unit change in globalization would affect changes in language by 48.9%, and the p-value (.000) was less than 0.05. The null hypothesis was rejected, and we conclude that globalization has a significant effect on changes in language in Nigeria.

V. Discussion

The findings of the study established a significant effect of globalization on the value system in Nigeria. It shows that Nigerian cultural values such as greeting norms, dressing, marriage system, eating habits, and occupations are gradually eroded because of globalization. This result is in agreement with Obioha (2008), who averred that Nigerians are now cultivating the materialistic and individualistic habits and values previously associated with western culture, and such culture is fast eroding the values and ideals of the extended family system in Nigeria. Oni (2005) explained that the negative effect of globalization is more conspicuous and alarming among the youths in Nigeria. This is supported by Ogunjimi and Na'Allah (2005), who argued that Nigerian cultural values have been suppressed and subjugated by Western culture. The implication of the finding to the study implies that the African cultural values such as dressing and greeting patterns had been allowed to erode for a long time through the process of globalization.

The result collected from data analysis also indicated that globalization has a significant effect on changes in language in Nigeria. Findings showed that Nigerian languages are gradually going into extinction because of globalization. This result is supported by previous studies that showed the effect of globalization on changes in language in Africa. Ogunjimi and Na'Allah (2005), in their research, established that the peculiar Nigerian cultural values, like languages, are being eroded by the modern culture brought about by globalization. Tuhus-Dubrow (2002) also showed the negative effect of globalization on language extinction in Africa. The implication of the finding to this study is that local languages have been abandoned in Nigeria, and this has a negative effect on our culture.

VI. Conclusion and Recommendations

The study examines the effect of globalization on African culture with a particular focus on Nigeria. The research indicates that the integration of Africa through the conduit of globalization has already eroded the sovereign power of Africa, infused African culture, and turned the Africans to become vulnerable to western ideology. The continuous dependence on western culture has posed an enormous set back to the Africans in building their nation-states within the purview of their traditions, culture, and belief. The study concludes that globalization has impacted negatively on Nigerian culture by encouraging Nigerians in copying wrong foreign cultures. The study also concludes that value systems, and languages in Nigeria have been increasingly wrinkled through the process of globalization. Based on findings of the study and conclusion drawn above, the study recommends that there is an urgent need for African leaders to revive African culture via their respective ministries, agencies, and departments. Festivities like Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) should be organized promptly to instill cultural consciousness in the minds of African youths and the subsequent generation. Seminars, workshops, and conferences should be arranged in Nigeria to enlighten the citizens about cultural values. The paper also recommends that curriculum developers should ensure that local languages are taught at all levels of the educational system in Nigeria. Further studies could be carried out on the effect of globalization on economy, education, and religion growth in Africa. Also, the effect

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if other aspects of globalization, such as economic and political globalization in Africa could serve as areas of research by future researchers.

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Politique Budgetaire Et Inflation En Afrique Subsaharienne

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Abstract- This research raises the question of budgetary determination of the price level in a context where the Central Bank seeks to stabilize prices and governments record increasing levels of public debt and public deficit. This is particularly about studying the effects of public debt and the public deficit on inflation. Using data from 39 countries in sub- Saharan Africa covering the period from 1982 to 2017, we tested budget theory of price levels. The results of econometric estimates obtained by GMM methods show that the budget deficit and the public debt associated with it have positive and significant effects on inflation in sub-Saharan Africa.

Keywords: *budget deficit, public debt, inflation.*

GJMBR-B Classification: *JEL Code: F43*



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Politique Budgetaire Et Inflation En Afrique Subsaharienne

Ali Mahamat Gambo [α], Mohammadou Nourou [σ] & Yves Patrice Etogo Nyaga [ρ]

Abstract- **This research raises the question of budgetary determination of the price level in a context where the Central Bank seeks to stabilize prices and governments record increasing levels of public debt and public deficit. This is particularly about studying the effects of public debt and the public deficit on inflation. Using data from 39 countries in sub-Saharan Africa covering the period from 1982 to 2017, we tested budget theory of price levels. The results of econometric estimates obtained by GMM methods show that the budget deficit and the public debt associated with it have positive and significant effects on inflation in sub-Saharan Africa.**

Keywords: budget deficit, public debt, inflation.

I. Introduction

Pour promouvoir la croissance économique, l'une des conditions préalables et fondamentales c'est de contrôler l'inflation[1] (Fischer, 1993). Le contrôle de l'inflation a pour objectif de chercher un degré raisonnable de stabilité des prix. Atteindre cet objectif nécessite pour les pays d'appliquer des politiques monétaires et budgétaires[2] appropriées (Woodford, 2001). Dans ce cadre, les stratégies tendant à s'imposer sont le ciblage de l'inflation et la stabilisation de la dette Leeper (2016).

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Author: Par inflation, on entend un phénomène de hausse cumulative et auto entretenue du niveau général des prix (Goux, 1998).

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En Afrique Subsaharienne, le ciblage des agrégats monétaires et de taux d'inflation est au cœur des cadres de la politique monétaire (CPM) dans une grande partie il y a longtemps. En effet, pour maitriser l'inflation, les banques centrales ont été amenées à s'assigner des objectifs intermédiaires tels que les agrégats monétaires et le ciblage d'inflation (Perspectives économiques régionales 2013). Les pays de la zone franc en 1993 suite à la crise des années 80; l'Afrique du Sud en 2000; le Ghana en 2007; l'Ouganda en 2011 ; le Kenya en 2011 ont adopté la politique de ciblage d'inflation. Cette méthode a grandement contribué à la désinflation dans ces pays. Dans la zone franc, l'inflation a toujours été sous contrôle. En Afrique du Sud, l'inflation est passée d'environ 12 % sur la période allant de 1980 à 1999 à environ 6 % en moyenne après l'adoption d'une cible d'inflation. Au Ghana, l'inflation s'est également inscrite en baisse, passant de plus de 33 % en moyenne de 1980 à 2006 à environ 16 % sur la période suivante[3]. La désinflation[4]est annoncée aussi en Éthiopie où elle est passée de 36 % en 2011 à 13 % fin 2012; en Ouganda de 27 % à 6 % et au Kenya de 19 % à 7 %[5].

Toutefois, dans ce contexte de baisse des tensions inflationnistes, l'Afrique subsaharienne reste la zone qui enregistre le taux d'inflation le plus élevé au niveau mondial (CEDEAO, 2012)[6]. Elle a enregistré en moyenne 9,1% contre 3,9% au niveau des pays émergents et en développement; 2,0% dans les pays avancés et 3,9% au niveau mondial en 2012.

Par ailleurs, après les indépendances, les pays de l'Afrique Subsaharienne se sont retrouvés avec très peu d'infrastructures susceptibles de concourir à la réalisation de leurs idéaux de reconstruction nationale. Pour réaliser leurs objectifs, la plupart des pays ont eu recours à la dette extérieure. Ces politiques d'endettement adoptées par les anciennes colonies, ont été encouragées par le contexte international tant sur le plan politique qu'économique. Avec le choc pétrolier de 1973 et 1979, les prêts accordés aux pays de l'Afrique

[1] Par inflation, on entend un phénomène de hausse cumulative et auto entretenue du niveau général des prix (Goux, 1998).
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[3] http://WWW.banque-france.fr/eurosysteme-et-international/zone-franc.html.
[4] La désinflation est un ralentissement de l'inflation ou une baisse ponctuelle du niveau général des prix (Banque de France, 2009, Déflation ou désinflation ?, Focus n° 3 – 22 janvier 2009)
[5] Perspectives économiques régionales 2013
[6] CEDEAO (2012), « convergence macroéconomique »

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Subsaharienne se sont renforcés. Le stock dela dette de cette zone était de 435 Mds $ de 1960 à 1970[7].

Dans ce contexte d'endettement croissant, très peu de contrôles se sont exercés sur les prêts et les capacités de remboursement n'ont pas fait l'objet d'une attention particulière. Cependant, au début des années 80, la baisse des prix des matières premières exportées par les pays africains du fait d'une situation durable de surproduction et la très forte hausse des taux d'intérêt due à la politique monétaire américaine ont conduit à l'alourdissement des conditions de remboursement des prêts souscris et donc à la diminution de leur solvabilité. La charge des intérêts est multipliée par trois (3) et les pays étaient contraints d'emprunter pour rembourser. Le poids croissant de la dette et la baisse des revenus d'exportation ont conduit à une crise de la dette au milieu des années quatre-vingt[8]. Les cessations de paiements se sont multipliées, les arriérés se sont additionnés, les déficits budgétaires et extérieurs se sont creusés et la croissance du revenu par tête et l'inflation ont faiblit.

Pour alléger la dette, mais aussi restaurer les équilibres macroéconomiques et maîtriser l'inflation, les politiques de régulation et de restructuration conduites par les Institutions de Bretton Woods et connues sous le nom de Programme d'Ajustement Structurel (PAS) sont mises en œuvre dans les pays (Yakouba)[9]. Toutefois, les PAS se sont soldés plus tard par un échec[10] imputé à la précipitation avec laquelle ces politiques ont été mises en œuvre et surtout au manque de personnalisation et d'études des spécificités liées aux pays africains (Datadjeu, 2018)[11].

Face à l'endettement insoutenable d'un certain nombre de pays très pauvres compromettant à la fois leur croissance et leurs capacités à lutter contre la pauvreté, la communauté des bailleurs a lancé en 1996 l'initiative PPTE. L'objectif était de réduire à un niveau soutenable le poids de la dette extérieure des trente-neuf pays éligibles, dont trente-trois en Afrique subsaharienne. Malgré les initiatives, les États sont devenus redevables au titre de la dette extérieure de près de 200 milliards de dollars en fin 1999 et à la veille de l'an 2000, un grand nombre d'États s'est retrouvé en situation d'"endettement terminal" situation où l'accès aux financements privés est impossible[12]. Dans ce cadre, l'Initiative d'Allègement de la Dette Multilatérale (IADM) qui prévoyait l'annulation de la totalité du stock de la dette de la Banque mondiale, du FMI et de la Banque Africaine de Développement est venue complétée en 2005 l'initiative PPTE.

Ces initiatives d'allègement de la dette en faveur des pays pauvres très endettés (PPTE) et d'allègement de la dette multilatérale (IADM), menées conjointement par les acteurs traditionnels que sont le Club de Paris, le Fond monétaire international (FMI) et la Banque mondiale («Pays Pauvres Très endettés» et «Initiative d'Allègement de Dette Multilatérale») ont conduit la trajectoire de l'endettement public en Afrique Subsaharienne en baisse jusqu'en 2012. Le ratio dette totale/PIB s'est établi à 59% en 2000, a atteint un pic à 61% en 2002, puis a suivi une tendance décroissante jusqu'en 2011, où il était tombé à 21% (Nations Unies, 2016).

Toutefois, après cette longue période de déclin, soutenue par les initiatives PPTE et IADM, les ratios de la dette publique se sont repartis à la hausse à partir de 2012. Cette reprise reflète les tensions macroéconomiques accrues sur le continent, l'augmentation des besoins de financement du développement, des conditions de financement extérieur favorables dues à un renchérissement des produits de base et l'amélioration des termes de l'échange. La dette et le déficit sont ainsi redevenus un sujet de préoccupation, en raison de leurs impacts macroéconomiques, mais aussi de leurs éventuels effets négatifs sur la conduite de la politique monétaire.

En outre, suite à l'effondrement des cours des produits de base, à la mi-2014, les performances budgétaires se sont aggravées en Afrique Subsaharienne (FMI, 2017)[13]. En moyenne, les déficits budgétaires se sont creusés en 2016, atteignant −4½ % du PIB, contre−4 % en 2015 et−3½ % en 2014. Les pays les plus affectés sont les pays pétroliers. Le déficit budgétaire moyen pour ce groupe de pays est passé de 3% du PIB en 2014 à 4,1% en 2015[14]. Dans les pays pauvres en ressources naturelles, bien que beaucoup d'entre eux accusent depuis plusieurs années un déficit élevé (et parfois grandissant), en dépit d'une croissance vigoureuse, la balance budgétaire est restée généralement stable. Dans la Communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est (CAE), le déficit budgétaire a atteint 5¼ % du PIB en 2016. Il se chiffrait à 4½ % du PIB dans les pays de l'UEMOA, où il n'a cessé de croître depuis 2012,

[7] Université d'été du CADTM Europe (2015), « Sud : vers une nouvelle crise de la dette ? »

[8] Jacques Legrand (2016), «Brève histoire de la dette des pays d'Afrique subsaharienne»

[9] Yakouba, O., «L'aide au développement et la gestion des finances publiques en Afrique Subsaharienne : cas des États membres de l'UEMOA».

[10] L'une des conséquences dans la Zone Franc Cfa a été la dévaluation de 50% du franc CFA par rapport au franc français en 1994. Par la suite, il a été décidé d'interdire le financement monétaire direct des déficits, d'instaurer des critères de convergence et de surveiller les politiques macroéconomiques au sein des zones CEMAC et UEMOA.

[11] Datadjeu, D-K., W. (2018), «Autonomie des Banque Centrales et Finances Publiques en Afrique Subsaharienne. »

[12] Loïc Grard, « L'œuvre Des Instances Internationales En Faveur De L'allegement De La Dette Publique Des Etats D'afrique Subsaharienne ».

[13] FMI (2017) « Perspectives économiques régionales : Afrique subsaharienne Faire redémarrer la croissance », Avril econimic-research

[14] Economic-research.bnpparibas.com.

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malgré les engagements des pays membres en matière d'assainissement (FMI, 2017 « Perspectives économiques régionales: Afrique subsaharienne Faire redémarrer la croissance », Avril).

Face à cette situation, certains pays ont adopté des mesures d'assainissement budgétaire (Guinée, Namibie, Niger et Zambie et Tanzanie)[15]. Cependant, le choc est d'autant plus difficile à amortir que beaucoup de ces pays étaient déjà en situation de déficit budgétaire avant la chute des prix des matières premières. La détérioration rapide des perspectives économiques et le souci pour les pays de financer le développement se sont manifestés par des besoins de financement croissants. À cet effet, la dette publique a accru. Les pays ayant enregistré le niveau de dette élevé sont le Ghana, dont la dette Publique atteint 70% du PIB et la Zambie, qui a vu son ratio d'endettement passer de 26% en 2013 à 53% en 2015. De même, le niveau moyen de l'endettement public des pays pétroliers est élevé. Hors le Nigeria, il a atteint 53% du PIB et dépassé même le seuil de 60% en Angola et en République du Congo. En raison à la fois des ajustements retardés dans les pays durement touchés et des politiques budgétaires expansionnistes appliquées ailleurs, le ratio dette publique/PIB au niveau régional a augmenté de près de 10 points de pourcentage depuis 2014, passant en moyenne à 42 % du PIB en 2016 (et à un point médian de 51 %). Les niveaux d'endettement se situent même aux alentours de 50 % du PIB ou dépassent ce niveau dans beaucoup des pays pauvres en ressources naturelles (Bénin, Cap-Vert, Côte d'Ivoire, Éthiopie, Kenya, Malawi, Maurice, Mozambique, São Tomé-et Príncipe, Sénégal et Togo). Quant au poids des charges d'intérêt dans le budget, bien qu'il soit à un niveau encore modéré, il n'a cessé de s'alourdir. De 6,3% des recettes gouvernementales en moyenne pour l'ensemble de l'Afrique subsaharienne en 2013, ce ratio est passé à presque 10% en 2015[16].

Dans ce contexte du déficit budgétaire élevé et de l'accroissement de la dette publique, l'inflation du prix à la consommation en pourcentage reste importante en Afrique Subsaharienne. Elle est de 11,2% en 2016 et estimée à 12,2% en 2017[17].On peut dès lors se demander si la politique budgétaire affecte-t-elle l'inflation dans cette zone.

Ainsi, l'objectif du présent article est d'analyser l'influence de la politique budgétaire sur l'inflation en Afrique Subsaharienne. Procéder à une telle analyse constitue une contribution à une meilleure appréhension de la relation qui existe entre la politique budgétaire et l'inflation dans les PVD en général et en Afrique Subsaharienne en particulier. Par-là, le présent papier procède de la recherche des voies et moyens de mieux maitriser le niveau des prix, surtout Afrique Subsaharienne où le taux d'inflation reste le plus élevé au niveau mondial. Le reste de l'article se présente comme suit : la section 2 présente en revue quelques enseignements théoriques sur la théorie budgétaire du niveau des prix, la section 3 présente une revue de la littérature empirique, la section 4 expose les données et méthodologie adoptées, la section 5 présente la méthode d'estimation et la section 6 expose les résultats. La section 7 quant à elle conclut.

II. Politique Budgétaire et Inflation: Quelques Enseignements Théoriques

Dans la littérature économique, les liens entre niveau général des prix et politique économique ont toujours été au centre des préoccupations des macro économistes. Pendant le courant de la Grande dépression, la politique budgétaire était préconisée par Keynes comme instrument permettant de réguler les à-coups de la conjoncture, liés à l'instabilité de la demande et à l'existence de cycle économique. Cependant, suite à l'avènement du monétarisme à la fin des années 1960, le recours aux politiques budgétaires est critiqué du point de vue théorique, «la révolution des anticipations rationnelles» et remis en cause du point de vue empirique, «les politiques budgétaires expansionnistes des grands pays industrialisés ne mettant pas fin à la stagflation». Deux conclusions émergent : d'une part, les politiques de stabilisation sont supposées être inefficaces et, d'autre part, les politiques budgétaires sont supposées être inflationnistes (Hassan Ayoub; Jérôme Creel et Etienne Farvaque, 2008)[18]. La théorie budgétaire du niveau des prix va préciser les signes du débat.

Selon cette théorie, plutôt que la seule politique monétaire, la politique budgétaire détermine de façon explicite le niveau agrégé des prix [Sargent et Wallace (1981), Sargent (1982), Leeper (1991, 2016, 2017, 2018), Woodford (1995,1996, 2001)]. Dans ce cadre, les auteurs stipulent que le déficit budgétaire et l'endettement non anticipé qui lui est associé entraîneraient une hausse du niveau général des prix.

Sargent et Wallace (1981) évoquent les relations conflictuelles entre la politique budgétaire et la politique monétaire en considérant deux situations de domination des politiques économiques. D'un côté, la politique monétaire domine la politique budgétaire et dans ce cas, l'autorité monétaire définit de manière indépendante la politique monétaire et détermine le

[15] FMI (2017) « Perspectives économiques régionales : Afrique subsaharienne Faire redémarrer la croissance », Avril.
[16] economic-research.bnpparibas.com
[17] BAD (2018), « performances et perspectives macroéconomiques en Afrique »
[18] Voir Etienne Farvaque, Hassan Ayoub, Jérôme Creel (2008), «Détermination du niveau des prix et finances publiques : le cas du Liban, 1965-2005», https://hal-sciencespo.archives-ouvertes;fr/hal-00973050.

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montant des revenus qu'elle fournira à l'autorité fiscale par le biais du seigneuriage. L'autorité fiscale est alors confrontée aux contraintes imposées par la demande d'obligations, puisqu'elle doit établir ses budgets pour que les éventuels déficits puissent être financés par une combinaison du seigneuriage choisi par l'autorité monétaire et des ventes d'obligations au public. Dans le cadre de ce système de coordination, l'autorité monétaire peut contrôler de manière permanente l'inflation, car elle est totalement libre de choisir n'importe quel chemin pour la monnaie de base. D'un autre côté, la politique budgétaire domine la politique monétaire et dans ce deuxième cas, l'autorité budgétaire établit ses budgets de manière indépendante, annonçant tous les déficits et excédents actuels et futurs en déterminant ainsi le montant des recettes qui doivent être levées par le biais de la vente d'obligations et du seigneuriage. Dans le cadre de ce second schéma de coordination, l'autorité monétaire est confrontée aux contraintes imposées par la demande d'obligations d'État, car elle doit essayer de financer avec seigneuriage toute divergence entre les recettes exigées par l'autorité fiscale et le montant des obligations pouvant être vendues au public. Bien qu'une telle autorité monétaire puisse toujours être en mesure de contrôler l'inflation de façon permanente, elle est moins puissante qu'une autorité monétaire dans le cadre du premier plan de coordination.

Sargent (1982) explique la détermination du niveau des prix par le remboursement de la dette publique. Pour cela, il distingue deux régimes polaires qu'il intègre dans la théorie de détermination du niveau des prix. Dans un premier régime dit «ricardien», la hausse du déficit due à la vente de titres d'État supplémentaires à un instant donné est toujours accompagnée d'une planification d'une hausse ultérieure des impôts suffisante pour rembourser le supplément de dette. Dans ce régime fiscal ricardien, le déficit actuel est beaucoup moins inflationniste. Dans le deuxième régime dit «non-ricardien», l'augmentation des titres d'intérêt gouvernementaux sera payée non pas en prélevant des impôts explicites plus élevés, mais en utilisant le seigneuriage, c'est-à-dire en créant de la monnaie. Ce régime s'apparente selon Sargent au régime de domination budgétaire de Sargent et Wallace. Dans ce régime, les titres d'État portant intérêt supplémentaires signifient une promesse du gouvernement d'émettre plus de monnaie de base à l'avenir et, éventuellement, de monétiser la dette publique.

Leeper (1991, 2016, 2017, 2018) élabore des politiques où le comportement fiscal détermine l'impact des chocs monétaires sur les prix. Selon Leeper, dans un régime de politique budgétaire active (qui ne prête aucune attention à la dette de l'État et est libre de fixer son déficit comme bon lui semble) et de politique monétaire passive (qui répond aux chocs de la dette publique), les chocs déficitaires augmentent l'inflation maintenant ou dans le futur. Il stipule en outre que si les politiques monétaire et budgétaire fonctionnaient indépendamment les unes des autres, c'est-à-dire si les banques centrales sont dotées de mandats bien définis pour contrôler l'inflation et stabiliser l'économie réelle et opérer indépendamment des pressions émanant des autorités fiscales et que la politique budgétaire, quant à elle, se voit confier la tâche de stabiliser l'endettement, ce que l'on appelle la «politique budgétaire durable» et souvent rien d'autre, alors l'impact de la politique budgétaire sur l'inflation est faible, voire inexistant.

Pour Woodford (1995, 1996, 2001), la politique budgétaire du gouvernement joue un rôle central dans la détermination du niveau des prix. Il distingue deux régimes de politiques économiques. Un régime qu'il qualifie de «ricardien» où la politique fiscale a nécessairement la propriété que chaque fois que le niveau de la dette publique en cours change, la valeur actuelle des excédents publics futurs change par le même montant, quelle que soit la trajectoire suivie par les prix et les taux d'intérêt. Dans ce régime dit «ricardien», Woodford stipule que les changements de trajectoire du budget de l'État et de la dette publique n'ont aucun effet sur la demande globale et donc sur le niveau des prix. Un autre régime qu'il qualifie «non-ricardien», où le solde public primaire ne réagit pas aux variations de l'endettement public, c'est-à-dire la politique budgétaire n'assure pas l'équilibre budgétaire de l'État. Dans ce régime, les gouvernements sont incapables de maîtriser les déficits budgétaires chroniques (ou ne se soucient pas d'équilibrer leurs contraintes budgétaires inter temporelles) et les chocs budgétaires modifient les contraintes budgétaires inter temporelles des ménages, à des prix qui auraient autrement été des prix d'équilibre et des taux d'intérêt; donc les marchés échouent plus longtemps à ces prix. Donc le niveau général des prix doit s'ajuster à la hausse pour que l'endettement public satisfasse la contrainte budgétaire de l'État.

III. Politique budgétaire et Inflation : Quelques Enseignements Empiriques

Fanizza et Soderling (2006) expliquent l'absence de pressions inflationnistes en Tunisie, Algérie et Maroc par la position de leur politique budgétaire : celle-ci se caractérise par un déclin de la dette publique, au moment où la politique monétaire s'avère simplement accommodante et génère une croissance monétaire importante. En revanche, l'inflation augmente en Egypte malgré la bonne maîtrise de la masse monétaire. Fanizza et Soderling (2006) expliquent la hausse de l'inflation en Egypte par une dette publique plus importante.

Dans un article, Warda et Achouche (2017) ont essayé de déterminer l'origine de l'inflation en Algérie en

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se basant sur la théorie budgétaire de détermination de niveau des prix, au cours de la période 1989-2013. À cet effet, ils ont estimé un modèle VECM et un modèle VAR afin d'identifier la relation entre les emprunts public et le solde budgétaire primaire. Ensuite, pour déterminer si l'inflation est d'origine budgétaire ou monétaire, ils ont utilisé un modèle VAR, et la décomposition de la variance de l'erreur de prévision. Enfin, dans le but d'analyser le comportement des autorités monétaires face à l'inflation, ils ont utilisé deux modèle VAR afin d'étudier les réponses d'impulsion des instruments monétaires (base monétaire, taux de réescompte) à une innovation dans l'inflation. Et d'après leurs résultats, l'inflation en Algérie est d'origine budgétaire dû au recours à la dette interne et le régime dominant est un régime de politique budgétaire active et politique monétaire active.

Ayesha et Mumtaz (2009) ont étudié la relation entre déficit budgétaire et inflation et sur l'impact du financement du déficit budgétaire sur l'inflation. Pour étudier cette corrélation, ils ont analysé des données à long terme sur le Pakistan, allant de l'exercice budgétaire 1976 à l'exercice 2007. Différents modes de financement du déficit budgétaire ont été observés, notamment le financement par création monétaire, le financement par emprunt externe et par emprunt interne. Les conclusions empiriques de l'étude indiquent qu'il existe une relation positive entre le déficit budgétaire et inflation. Tous les modes de financement du déficit ont une relation positive et significative avec l'inflation au Pakistan. Ceci a été testé empiriquement en appliquant un test de co-intégration. Les résultats suggèrent que le financement par déficit est le mode de financement du déficit budgétaire le plus inflationniste.

Pour étudier la relation économique entre l'inflation et la dette intérieure, BILDIRICI et Omer (2017) ont divisé un certain nombre des pays en trois groupes. Le premier groupe comprend le Mexique, la Turquie et le Brésil; pays avec des taux d'inflation élevés entraînant une augmentation des coûts de la dette intérieure. Le deuxième groupe comprend la Belgique, le Canada et le Japon, taux d'inflation bas, coûts d'emprunt peu élevés. Le troisième groupe comprend le Portugal, la Grèce et l'Espagne, pays à faible inflation, pays fortement endettés et à faible coût d'emprunt, et discipline budgétaire. Selon les auteurs, dans les pays qui connaissent une forte inflation, le processus inflationniste s'est nourri de la hausse des coûts de la dette intérieure. En conséquence, l'augmentation du ratio dette/PIB a conduit ces pays à emprunter à des taux d'intérêt plus élevés et à des taux de maturité inférieurs. Donc les auteurs observent que les coûts d'emprunt sont de plus en plus épidémiques pour ceux qui appliquent des politiques budgétaires non ricardiennes. Ceci dit, ce n'est pas le ratio dette intérieure/PIB, mais le coût de l'emprunt et des régimes fiscaux actifs qui atténuent l'immunité des économies émergentes contre les crises économiques.

Blanchard et al. (2016) montrent que, dans un contexte de taux plancher, un accroissement des dépenses publiques dans les pays de la zone euro disposant de plus de marge de manœuvre budgétaire exerce un effet positif sur leur production et sur l'inflation, de même que sur celles des pays qui ont été plus sévèrement touchés par la crise.

Pour étudier l'inflation faible et stable sans précédente en Tunisie suite aux réformes du programme d'ajustement structurel (PAS) et en prenant en compte les effets réciproques entre le passif et l'actif du budget de l'État, Mouldi et Lobna (2012) adoptent une démarche en terme du modèle VAR ainsi que des tests de causalités de Granger. Les auteurs démontrent que la théorie budgétaire du niveau des prix s'applique au cas de l'économie tunisienne où le surplus est exogène. Ils attribuent le niveau faible et stable de l'inflation à une politique budgétaire dominante et une politique monétaire qui cible le taux d'intérêt.

Cevdet; Alpher et Ozmucur (2001) ont établi une relation positive entre déficit budgétaire et inflation. Selon leur étude, le financement du déficit par l'impression de monnaie, les emprunts internes et/ou extérieurs conduisent à une inflation à long terme.

Solomon et De Wet (2004), utilisant des données annuelles sur la Tanzanie de 1967 à 2001, ont établi qu'il existait une relation stable à long terme entre le déficit budgétaire et l'inflation.

L'étude réalisée par Catao et Terrones (2003) montre que la relation entre déficit budgétaire et inflation est significative et positive. Cette conclusion a été atteinte en testant un panel de données de 107 pays.

L'étude menée par Chaudhary et Ahmed (1995) montre que le financement national des déficits publics, en particulier par le système bancaire, conduit à une inflation à long terme.

Khan, Bukhari et Ahmed (2007) sont d'avis que le financement du déficit budgétaire par la création monétaire ajoute aux pressions inflationnistes. D'autre part, une augmentation des emprunts publics auprès de la banque centrale peut avoir de graves conséquences.

Selon Tellius (2007), les gouvernements qui financent un déficit peuvent choisir de dépenser plus que leur revenu actuel en empruntant, mais l'emprunt intérieur entraîne une hausse de l'inflation en évitant l'investissement privé et en réduisant l'offre globale.

IV. Méthodologie et Base des Données

a) *Spécification du modèle*

Le modèle que nous allons estimer est le modèle de Nikki et *al.* (2017) sur la zone euro. Ces auteurs ont déterminé empiriquement si un régime ricardien ou non ricardien est plus plausible pour la

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zone euro, conformément à la stratégie de recherche de Canzoneri, Cumby et Diba (2001). L'équation de régression qu'ils ont proposée est la suivante:

$$P_t = \alpha_1 s_t + \alpha_2 w_t + \boldsymbol{\rho' X}_t + \epsilon_t$$

Oùw_t est le rapport entre la dette publique et le PIB nominal au début de la période t, s_t est le rapport entre le solde primaire du gouvernement et le PIB nominal pendant la période t; X_t est un vecteur consistant en un ensemble d'autres déterminants possibles du niveau de prix; ε_t est un terme d'erreur.

Les estimations de α_1 et α_2 indiqueront dans quelle mesure le niveau de prix dépend des mesures de la politique budgétaire, c'est-à-dire s_t et w_t. Selon les auteurs, dans un régime non-ricardien, une estimation négative de α_1 est attendue, car un solde budgétaire plus élevé induit un niveau de prix plus bas.

Toutefois, l'utilisation des données de panel nous amène à utiliser des variables doublement indicées. Soit :

$P_{it} = \alpha_1 s_{it} + \alpha_2 w_{it} + \boldsymbol{\rho' X}_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$où α_1, α_2 et $\boldsymbol{\rho'}$ les paramètres du modèle; i : un des pays avec

i =1,2,3,4,5,6….39; t l'année d'observation avec t= 1982,…. ,2017.

Pour estimer l'effet de la politique budgétaire sur le niveau des prix en Afrique subsaharienne, nous allons modifier le modèle ci-dessus en lui ajoutant une constante qui va représenter l'ensemble des variables pouvant expliquer l'inflation, mais qui n'auront pas été prises en compte dans le modèle.
On a ainsi la spécification suivante :

$$\boldsymbol{INFL}_{it} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_0 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \text{INFL}_{it-1} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \text{BALFISC}_{it} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \text{DETTE}_{it} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 \boldsymbol{TXCPIB}_{it} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_5 \text{Dumx} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

-$\boldsymbol{INFL}_{it}$ est l'inflation du pays *i* à la période *t*,

-$\boldsymbol{INFL}_{it-1}$ est l'inflation du pays *i* à la période précédente *t*-1,

-$BALFISC_{it}$ est le solde budgétaire du pays *i* à la période *t*,

-$DETTE_{it}$est l'encours total de la dette du pays *i* à la période *t*,

-$\boldsymbol{TXCPIB}_{it}$ est la croissance du PIB réel du pays *i* à la période *t*,

-Dumx est une variable muette qui prend la valeur 1 si le pays appartient à la zone Franc et la valeur 0 si le pays n'appartient pas à la zone Franc.

b) Présentation des variables retenues et signes attendus

Dans notre modèle, nous avons une variable à expliquer et les variables explicatives. Ainsi, dans ce paragraphe, nous allons dans un premier temps décrire la variable à expliquer et dans un deuxième temps, nous allons décrire les variables explicatives du modèle.

➢ Variable à expliquer

Comme variable à expliquer, nous avons le taux d'inflation (TXINFL). Il est mesuré par l'indice des prix à la consommation (IPC). Cette mesure n'est pas totalement parfaite étant donné que le phénomène inflationniste couvre un champ plus large que celui de la consommation des ménages. Néanmoins, l'IPC est une meilleure approximation des prix dans les PED dans la mesure où, une grande partie des dépenses est faite des dépenses de consommation. Le taux d'inflation est dans le cadre de cette étude la variable expliquée.

➢ Variables explicatives

Parmi les variables explicatives, nous distinguons les variables de contrôle des variables d'intérêt. Comme variables d'intérêt, nous avons :

Le solde budgétaire: mesuré par le solde budgétaire don inclus rapporté au PIB. C'est la différence entre, d'une part, les recettes courantes, les recettes en capital et les dons publics reçus et, d'autre part, les dépenses totales et les prêts moins les remboursements. La théorie fiscale souligne que le niveau de prix pourrait être déterminé par la richesse du gouvernement. Selon les auteurs, si le gouvernement augmente les impôts, alors, il devrait y avoir une baisse du niveau des prix, résultant du fait que le surplus est également plus élevé. Autrement dit, s'il est possible d'observer une corrélation négative soutenue entre les prix et les soldes budgétaire, on pourrait conclure qu'il existe un système de Politique fiscale ricardienne, soutenant l'idée de la théorie budgétaire du niveau des prix. Le signe attendu est négatif (-).

La dette publique: mesurée par l'encours total de la dette rapporté au PIB. Le signe attendu est positif (+).
Les variables de contrôle sont :

Le taux de croissance du produit intérieur brut (TXCPIBR) : Le PIB est la somme de la valeur ajoutée brute de tous les producteurs résidents d'une économie plus toutes taxes sur les produits et moins les subventions non incluses dans la valeur des produits. Cette variable étant généralement considérée comme un indicateur économique utilisé pour mesurer l'activité économique d'un pays. Il est égal à la somme des valeurs ajoutées de tous les secteurs d e l'économie: primaire, secondaire et tertiaire. La plupart des économistes considèrent le PIB comme étant le meilleur indicateur de dimension d'une

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économie nationale. Ainsi, le taux de croissance du PIB est l'indicateur qui permet d'apprécier les performances d'une économie ou de comparer ses performances à celles des autres économies. Cette variable nous permet de vérifier comment la croissance atteint influence le niveau d'inflation. Selon les partisans de l'approche structuraliste de l'inflation, ilya une relation négative entre le niveau des prix (inflato n) et le niveau de la production: une inefficience de l'appareil productif entraîne une hause des prix à cause de l'insuffisance de l'offre. Le signe attendu est positif (+) ou négatif (-).

Dummy: en supposant que les pays de la zone franc cfa, bénéficient en termes d'inflation en fixant leur monnaie à l'Euro puis en adoptant les critères de convergence. Cette variable prend la valeur 1 si le pays appartient à la z*one et la valeur 0 sinon.*

c) Les données

Afin d'estimer les paramètres de notre modèle, nous allons faire recourt à l'exploitation des données secondaires en série temporelle. Les données utilisées dans cette étude proviennent de la base de données des indicateurs de développement (African Development Indicators) de la Banque Africaine de Développement (2019), de données des indicateurs de développement (Word Economic Outlook) du Fond Monétaire International (2019). À l'exception de la variable taux de croissance du PIB réel qui est prise dans la base des données du FMI, les variables solde budgétaire et dette publique proviennent de African Development Indicators de la BAD.

L'échantillon que nous avons pu retenir concerne 36 ans et 39 pays de l'Afrique Subsaharienne, ce qui nous donne 1404 observations. Donc les données utilisées pour estimer les paramètres du modèle ont une dimension annuelle et couvrent la période allant de 1982 à 2017. Le choix de cette période est justifié par la disponibilité des données. Ces données sont ensuite compilées dans Excel, et importées dans les logiciels économétriques (Eviews 8.0) et (stata.11) pour être traitées à l'aide des outils statistiques bien précis.

V. Méthode D'estimation: le GMM sur Panel Dynamique

Le principal problème économétrique qui se pose lors de l'estimation d'un modèle en panel dynamique est celui de l'endogénéité des variables explicatives. Ce modèle se caractérise par la présence d'une valeur retardée de la variable endogène parmi les variables explicatives impliquant un problème de corrélation entre le terme d'erreur et la variable dépendante retardée[19].

[19] C'est le biais des panels dynamiques (Nickell, 1981)

En présence d'un tel problème, l'estimation de notre modèle par les méthodes économétriques traditionnelles telles que l'estimateur des Moindres Carrées Ordinaires (MCO) ou l'estimateur With in (Fixed Effect) donne des estimateurs biaisés et non convergents. Pour dépasser ce problème, nous utilisons la méthode des moments généralisés (GMM) en panel dynamique. Cette méthode permet également d'apporter des solutions aux problèmes de biais de simultanéité, de causalité inverse, de variables omises et de contrôler les effets spécifiques individuels et temporels[20]. Elle a été introduite par Holtz-Eakin, Newey et Robsen (1988), Arrelando et Bonde (1991) et Arrelando et Bover (1995). Cette technique d'estimation offre de nombreux avantages.

Elle permet de générer des instruments internes à partir des retards des variables endogènes du modèle estimé. Ainsi, elle diffère des méthodes traditionnelles des variables instrumentales telles que les doubles moindres carrés (2sls) et les triples moindres carrées (3sls), qui utilisent uniquement les variables strictement exogènes du modèle pour générer des instruments. Le problème avec ces estimateurs traditionnels est qu'ils souffrent généralement de la faiblesse des instruments[21]. En effet, il n'est pas toujours facile de trouver des variables théoriques (les variables explicatives strictement exogènes du modèle) qui soient corrélées avec la variable endogène et non corrélées avec le terme d'erreur.

La méthode GMM en panel dynamique permet de corriger l'endogénéité potentielle de l'ensemble des variables explicatives du modèle et non seulement celle des variables dépendantes intégrées dans le modèle en tant que variables explicatives. De cette manière, cette méthode permet de dépasser la limite des techniques traditionnelles des variables instrumentales qui corrigent uniquement l'endogénéité des variables dépendantes introduites dans le modèle comme variables explicatives tout en supposant que les autres variables du modèle sont strictement exogènes.

D'après Arrelano et Bond (1991), l'estimateur GMM en premières différences consiste à prendre pour chaque période la première différence de l'équation à estimer pour éliminer les effets spécifiques des pays (country – specificeffects) et instrumenter par la suite les variables explicatives de l'équation en différence première par leurs valeurs en niveau retardées d'une période ou plus.

Selon Blundel et Bond (1998), l'estimateur GMM en système qui combinent les équations en différence première avec les équations à niveau dans

[20] Voir S., Y., Fouda Ekobena (2013), «Politique Monetaire Et Croissance Economique En Zone Cemac: Une Approche En Donnees De Panel »

[21] C'est La Raison Pour Laquelle Nous Utilisons L'estimateur Gmm En Panel Dynamique.

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lesquelles les variables sont instrumentées par leurs différences premières, ce qui apparaît plus performante que celle qui était avancée par Arrelando et Bond (1991).

Cette méthode a l'avantage que ses estimations sont moins sensibles en cas de présence d'auto corrélation et de l' hétéroscédasticité.

Ainsi, dans le cadre de cette thèse, nous allons retenir le GMM pour l'estimation de nos équations.

VI. Résultats Obtenus

L'on présentera tour à tour les résultats des tests de stationnarité et d'estimation puis l'interprétation des résultats obtenus.

a) Résultat de test de stationnarité

Au préalable l'on a effectué une étude de la stationnarité des variables. L'on a abouti à la conclusion que les variables sont intégrées soit à niveau, soit à l'ordre 1. La situation des différentes variables est résumée dans le tableau 2.

Tableau 2: Test de stationnarité des différents variables

Variables	Statistique d'Im-Pesaran-Shin	Prob.	Ordre d'intégration
INFLit	8.54301***	0.0000	I(0)
BALFISCit	5.01253***	0.0000	I(0)
DETTEit	12.5794***	0.0000	I(1)
TXCPIBit	10.9551***	0.0000	I(0)
Dumx	9.38415***	0.0000	I(1)

****significatif à 1% ; ** significatif à 5% ; *significatif 10%*
Source : nous-même (à partir de Eviews 8)

Selon le tableau, les variables INFL it, BALFISCitet TXCPIB it sont stationnaires à niveau tandis que les variables DETTEit et Dumx sont stationnaires à différence première. Ainsi, il convient de passer au test d'hétéroscédasticité.

b) Résultats d'estimation

Cette étape nous permet de vérifier si les résultats obtenus concernant les coefficients de régressions de la variable endogène par rapport aux variables explicatives sont conformes à la théorie et logique économique.

Donc après avoir effectué des régressions, o n a dû ressortir les résultats de régression obtenus dans les tableaux ci-dessous. La méthode utilisée pour obtenir ce tableau est la méthode des Moments Généralisé de Blundel et Bond (1997).Le modèle estimé s'écrit comme suit :

$$\boldsymbol{INFL}_{it}=\boldsymbol{\alpha}_0+\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1\text{INFL}_{it-1}+\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2\text{BALFISC}_{it}+\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3\text{DETTE}_{it}+\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4\boldsymbol{TXCPIB}_{it}+\boldsymbol{\alpha}_5\text{Dumx}+\varepsilon_{it}$$

Tableau 3: Estimation de GMM par la méthode de Blundel et Bond des effets de la politique budgétaire sur l'inflation en Afrique Subsaharienne

Variable à expliquer : inflation	
Variables Explicatives	Coefficient (prob.)
Cons	7.909642 (0.001)***
INFL_{it-1}	0.457144 (0.000)***
BALFISC	-0.13633 (0.095)*
DETTE	0.0439955 (0.000)***
TXCPIB	-0.3788804 (0.001)***
Dumx	-6.684476 (0.241)
Wald Prob>chi2	889.35 (0.0000)

****significatif à 1% ; ** significatif à 5% ; *significatif 10%*
Source : nous-mêmes à partir de Stata 11

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c) Interprétation des résultats obtenus

Notre modèle est de bonne qualité en général. Le tableau ci-dessus, nous informe qu'il est globalement significatif au seuil de 1% car (Prob>F= 0,0000) et la statistique de Wald est de 889.35.

Le test de significativité individuelle des variables indique qu'à l'exception de la variable Dummy, toutes les autres variables du modèle sont significatives. Partant de là, plusieurs interprétations sont faites.

Le coefficient associé à la variable $BALFISC_{it}$ est négatif (-0.13633) et significatif à 10%. Cette variable a un signe économiquement attendu. Toute chose égale par ailleurs, une augmentation d'une unité du solde budgétaire ($BALFISC_{it}$) entraine ou conduit à une diminution de 0.13633 point du taux d'inflation ($INFL_{it}$). Nous constatons une relation négative entre les deux variables. Nous pouvons donc dire que le solde budgétaire entraine la diminution de l'inflation en Afrique Subsaharienne conformément à la théorie budgétaire du niveau des prix.

Le coefficient associé à la variable $DETTE_{it}$ est positif (0.0439955) et significatif à 1%. Cette variable a un signe économiquement attendu.Toute chose égale par ailleurs, une augmentation d'un point de la dette publique totale ($DETTE_{it}$) entraine une augmentation de 0.0439955 point du taux d'inflation ($INFL_{it}$). Nous constatons une relation positive entre les deux variables. Nous pouvons donc dire que la dette publique entraine la hausse du niveau des prix en Afrique Subsaharienne conformément à la théorie budgétaire du niveau des prix.

Le coefficient associé à la variable inflation retardée est positif (0.457144) et est significatif au seuil de1%. Cette variable a un signe économiquement attendu. On peut donc dire que l'inflation retardée (-1) influence positivement et de manière significative l'inflation de l'année suivante. D'après les chiffres, une augmentation de 1 point de l'inflation retardée (-1) entraine une augmentation de 0.457144 point de l'inflation.

Le coefficient associé à la variable $TXCPIB_{it}$ est négatif (-0.3788804) et significatif à 1%. Cette variable a un signe économiquement attendu. Toute chose égale par ailleurs, une augmentation d'un point du taux de croissance du PIB réel ($TXCPIB_{it}$) c'est-à-dire du niveau de la production entraine une diminution du taux d'inflation de 0.3788804 point.C'est le résultat auquel est parvenu Nyangezi (2013)[22] sur le Rwanda.

Le coefficient associé au dummy est négatif et non significatif. Cette variable a un signe économiquement attendu. Toute chose égale par ailleurs, les critères de convergences adoptés dans cette Zone influencent négativement et de façon non significative l'inflation en Afrique Subsaharienne.

VII. Conclusion

Au cours de la crise, la mise en place des plans de relance budgétaire et la baisse de l'aide au développement et des flux d'investissements directs étrangers ont contribué à l'accroissement de la dette publique et déficits publics des pays de l'Afrique subsaharienne. Dans ces pays, l'autonomie des banques centres ainsi que l'objectif de stabilité de prix assigné à ces dernières ont limité le financement monétaire des déficits publics et réduit la corrélation entre la croissance de la masse monétaire M2 et inflation. Dans cette perspective, l'étude des liens entre la politique budgétaire et l'inflation dans le contexte des pays de l'Afrique Saharienne apparaît d'un intérêt évident surtout que les travaux portant sur les effets inflationnistes de la politique budgétaire sont encore rares dans cette Zone.

Cet article s'est évertué à montrer que la politique budgétaire menée en Afrique Subsaharienne détermine le niveau des prix dans cette Zone. L'idée centrale est que contrairement à la théorie quantitative de la monnaie qui veuille que l'inflation soit déterminée par le seigneuriage, l'inflation en Afrique Subsaharienne est déterminée par la politique budgétaire. Ce résultat est conforme aux analyses théoriques de la théorie budgétaire du niveau des prix (théorie d'encrage de ce travail) qui stipule que le gouvernement seul peut indépendamment de la Banque centrale choisir créer l'inflation en faisant augmenter la quantité de la dette publique et sur ce, propose de substituer la théorie quantitative de la dette publique à la théorie quantitative de la monnaie. La relation négative et significative du solde budgétaire dans cet article a renforcé l'idée théorique selon laquelle si le gouvernement est incapable ou ne se soucie pas d'équilibrer sa contrainte budgétaire inter temporelle (le cas d'un régime non-ricardien selon Woodfort), les chocs budgétaires conduisent à l'accroissement du niveau des prix.

Nous avons identifié conformément à la théorie deux canaux à travers lesquels la politique budgétaire serait susceptible d'influencer l'inflation en Afrique Subsaharienne: le solde budgétaire et la dette publique. Ainsi, un modèle économétrique tenant compte des effets de la politique budgétaire et de son comportement proposé dans la littérature est construit dans le but d'analyser les effets de la politique budgétaire sur l'inflation en Afrique Subsaharienne et les canaux à travers lesquels la politique budgétaire influence l'inflation. L'estimation du modèle s'est faite en une étape par la méthode des moments généralisés.

Au total, nous pouvons affirmer que le solde budgétaire et la dette publique expliquent significativement le niveau des prix en Afrique Subsaharienne.

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Impact of the COVID-19 Outbreak on the World and the Inspirations

By Dr. Zou Lixing

Abstract- The paper uses the balanced analysis method to systematically study the impact of the global coronavirus outbreak on the world, analyzes in depth the challenges posed by COVID-19 on global governance capacity, analyzes the causes of the pandemic at the macro level and especially proposes the strategic thinking for enhancing global governance capacity and the countermeasures against the pandemic. The coronavirus knows no national boundary, which requires humankind to stand closely together. Under the pandemic, "home quarantine" seems a most primitive traditional measure, but is actually the most effective approach that is about life or death. COVID-19 may change some ways human behave, pose severe impact on global production and demand, foster unilateralism, intensify geopolitical conflicts, undermine global economic integration, challenge global governance capacity and push China and U.S. closer to cold war.

Keywords: *novel coronavirus, balanced thinking, global governance, united nations agenda.*

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Abstract- The paper uses the balanced analysis method to systematically study the impact of the global coronavirus outbreak on the world, analyzes in depth the challenges posed by COVID-19 on global governance capacity, analyzes the causes of the pandemic at the macro level and especially proposes the strategic thinking for enhancing global governance capacity and the countermeasures against the pandemic. The coronavirus knows no national boundary, which requires humankind to stand closely together. Under the pandemic, "home quarantine" seems a most primitive traditional measure, but is actually the most effective approach that is about life or death. COVID-19 may change some ways human behave, pose severe impact on global production and demand, foster unilateralism, intensify geopolitical conflicts, undermine global economic integration, challenge global governance capacity and push China and U.S. closer to cold war. The paper answers the questions on how to establish a regular epidemic prevention mechanism and how to strengthen new forces for building the society, actively participates in academic discussions on global governance, and puts forward the philosophy of "separating science from politics, matching authority with responsibility and adhering to development in ecological balance". It proactively discusses aligning to the United Nations Agenda with a balanced thinking and is a periodical achievement of "Research on Aligning the Development of China and the Belt and Road Initiative to the United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development" (18VDL006), a major research program of the National Social Science Fund of China.

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COVID-19 rages on worldwide, impacting the human world in all aspects. Responding to the pandemic requires not only study on targeted countermeasures at the moment, but also consideration of its long-term implications and making of overall plans. Only by drawing up the overall blueprint, can one deal with a single composition.

I. Impact of the Pandemic on the World in Five Areas

a) Impacting Human knowledge on the world.

The outbreak tells us in a vivid and profound way that mankind is a closely tied community with a shared future, with no country or region able to independently tackle various challenges faced by mankind and no country or region able to retreat to islands of self-isolation. Under the pandemic, "home quarantine" seems a most primitive traditional measure, but is actually the most effective approach that is about life or death. We also come to fuller awareness that though science and technology of mankind have developed to an unprecedented level, a tiny virus is sufficient to cause a devastating blow for mankind; as fragile as we are, mankind need a sense of vigilance against their natural enemies and a sense of awe for the nature[1]. The coronavirus may also change evaluation of many people on risks of living in large cities, because larger cities indicate greater influence from various disasters, which makes medium and small-sized cities and countryside a safer place in relative terms. Also, some people of insight start to deliberate on the evolvement of world pattern and the direction of human development. For instance, Prof. Walter from Harvard Kennedy School believed that COVID-19 may intensify the shifts of international power structure and its influence from the west to the east[2]. Robin Niblett, Director of Chatham House, held that under the current circumstance, it is almost impossible for the world to go back to the globalization of win-win mutual benefit as it was at the beginning of the 21st century[3]. Henry Kissinger said the coronavirus pandemic will forever alter the world order[4]. These assertions need attract due attention.

b) Impacting Ways of human behaving in daily life

The outbreak may also change some ways we behave. The first is to change ways of etiquette. Replacing handshake and direct contact with traditional fist-palm salute and salute with putting palms together is a way of social communication for preventing and controlling disease transmission. It should be greatly advocated and become a universal polite manner. The second is to alter lifestyles. Washing hands more often and wearing a mask if necessary can protect both ourselves and others. The third is to radically stop the hideous behavior of eating wild animals. Doing so is not only illegal, but will incur a heavy price to pay and damage the entire mankind. After the pandemic, such market is believed to be no longer existent and such greed is believed to be no more. The fourth is to correct some misunderstanding on domesticated animals. For instance, Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs especially pointed out recently that dogs are a

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"companion animal" for human, rather than a "traditional livestock", and should not be listed as an edible "livestock"[5]. The fifth is to upgrade the forms of conferences. People rely more on video-conferencing, instead of traditional face-to-face gathering for meetings. Some sectors have started to design and construct video conferencing-oriented meeting space by creating a comfortable environment for remote teamwork and transforming regular video conferencing and instant messaging to virtual-reality conferencing that enables submission of working materials and discussions. The sixth is to make work from home a trend. COVID-19 promotes people to further recognize "home quarantine and remote working", which, to some extent, is a more efficient way of working, as it can avoid loads of meetings, reduce heavy traffic and improve business efficiency.

c) Impacting Global economic policies

The outbreak has taken its toll on every aspect of global production and demand. Wall Street stock market plunged to trigger a circuit breaker four times in a row within two weeks in mid-to-late March and the capital market experienced serious liquidity crisis. Some sovereign wealth funds were fully withdrawn, investor risk parity exposed massive risk position and banks need reduce liquidity supply under the "Volcker Rule", all of which further exacerbated the "economic outbreak". Especially in some least developed countries, even if there is no epidemic, their per capita income is likely to stagnate or decline in 2020. Now, under the impact of the global epidemic, a new round of debt crisis is likely to occur.

In order to save the world economy from reducing to recession, central banks of many countries have adopted new quantitative easing policies. The Federal Reserve made an emergency rate cut twice consecutively in March, reduced the required reserve ratio to 0%, announced the unlimited quantitative easing policy, expanded the collateral spectrum of Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and Commercial Paper Funding Facility (CPFF) and supported credit for the real economy. European Central Bank launched the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme of nearly EUR1 trillion. Meanwhile, quite a few countries have adopted targeted proactive fiscal policy to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on economic life. The U.S. passed the *Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act* and planned to spend USD2 trillion on supporting people and enterprises as victims of the COVID-19 pandemic[6], the greatest fiscal stimulus plan ever in the history of the U.S. German government also proposed a relief package, and Britain and France arranged for an economic stimulus program of tens of billions dollars and government loans of hundreds of billions dollars. In order to enhance international macroeconomic policy coordination, G20 held an emergency conference and made a joint announcement of investing USD5 trillion into global economy as a part of targeted fiscal policies, economic measures and security programs, so as to cope with the impact of COVID-19 socially, economically and financially. The world being injected with such massive funds within a short span of time can of course get support in dealing with the emergency, but may also trigger inflation at a global scale. It's very worrying, and this is where we must remain highly vigilant.

d) Impacting Global industrial structure adjustment

Under the impact of the coronavirus, global industrial structure adjustment displays five new trends (Table 1):. *First, promoting the industrialization of health products.* production of medical supplies and medicines (masks, gloves, ventilators, rubbing alcohol and vaccines), cleaning supplies and remote working facilities will continue to develop vigorously and maintain growth above the trend for a period to come. Tourism and related industries are beaten heavily and many people become more prudent about long-distance traveling, which cuts the demand for services such as catering, transport, retail and entertainment. For instance, Delta Air Lines said it expected second-quarter revenue to plunge 90% and it was burning more than USD60 million in cash a day [7]. Second, supply chain is diversified to lower dependence. For example, on March 16, 2020, Peter Navarro, Director of White House National Trade Council, said the U.S. was ready to shift the medical supply chain from countries such as China back to the.

U.S. to reduce its dependence on other countries [8]. Expectedly, after the crisis, some industrialized countries will probably further deepen "reindustrialization" and increase supply chains in their own countries and regions to ensure supply of key daily necessities. Third, cross-border industrialization. For example, some companies that originally produced high perfumes went to produce epidemic prevention products such as hand washing liquid in time. Fifth, clustering of industrial chains is deepening to improve the anti-risk capacity. During the pandemic, some enterprises face closedown due to decrease in international orders, but some electronic manufacturers in Suzhou and Chongqing, China have seen their orders increased by a large margin, instead of being decreased. As for the reason, these areas have developed industrial chain clusters and for electronic manufacturing-related parts and components, more than 80% are produced locally. Such clustered production mitigates the risk from global purchase. Therefore, China is likely to further enhance the "development strategy of industrial chain clustering" and build up a group of spatially highly aggregated emerging industrial chain clusters consisting of intensive and efficient supply chains with close coordination

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between upper- and down-stream sectors in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, Yangtze River Delta and Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. In North America and Europe, a group of industrial chain clusters of strategic importance may also emerge. Industrial clustering will become an important feature of global industrial chain reconstruction.

Table 1: New industrial forms strengthened by epidemic situation

new industrial forms	Important features
Industrialization of health products	Rapid development of medical protective equipment and drug industry
Industrialization of remote office facilities	Rapid development of remote office facilities
Supply chain diversification	Increase domestic and regional supply chain
Cross border industrialization	Rapid mass production change
Industrial chain clustering	Spatial agglomeration, upstream and downstream synergy

e) *Impacting Global economic integration*

COVID-19 may affect global economic integration in three aspects. First, unilateralism may replace multilateral cooperation. Some countries and regions speed up in going their own way and further prioritize their own interests. Some governments, enterprises and society are forced to improve the self-governance capacity and their motivation for safeguarding global economic integration and creating shared interests is undermined, which will pose negative impact on global economic governance framework. Second, geopolitical conflicts will be further intensified. Under the pandemic, some countries, taking a continued arrogant view on the world, further protect their vested interest and predominant position globally, and aggravate the competition in "political system". They may take extreme containing measures against some countries of different systems by launching more trade wars, increasing long arm jurisdiction, controlling the energy market, disturbing the surrounding environment and increasing the development cost, and also seem likely to adopt measures such as local wars for all-round geopolitical gaming politically, economically and militarily. Third, while global public health governance attracts greater attention and is strengthened to some extent, general willingness or commitment for addressing regional or global problems may be reduced. The coronavirus will cause some countries and regions to turn their attention to domestic development rather than international issues, thus taking a toll on global economic system reform and construction.

II. Severe Challenges on Global Governance Capacity

a) *The World Health Organization (WHO) does not receive due attention for its professional authority*

To answer questions on international public health security, the most qualified are WHO and related experts in infectious diseases or disease control. Some countries don't think so and override professional authority with political opinions and public health with individual interests, only ending up to miss the valuable time window and incur irreparable loss for their own and the whole world. For instance, WHO warned the countries of the epidemic back in mid January and announced COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern on January 30, but some countries failed to pay sufficient attention or make any resource preparations for the fight against the coronavirus in a large scale in time, causing a heavy price to pay. For another instance, regarding naming and traceability of the virus, WHO named it scientifically in time and pointed out several times stigmatization and racist practice were unreasonable. However, some political figures and media outlets in some countries. disregarded the WHO authority and went their own way, seriously disturbing the whole world and damaging the global efforts in fighting the outbreak. Wuhan, China was indeed the first place that was publicly known for detecting the coronavirus, *but where did the coronavirus exactly appear first? When exactly? These serious questions should be in the hands of professionals for study.* Recently, some findings from science authorities and professionals have been reported. For example, researchers with Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai and with NYU Grossman School of Medicine came to surprisingly similar conclusion that based on the current genomes, most New York coronavirus cases came from Europe [9]. Some world's top academic journals also published some views. British magazine *Nature* noted: "That we did so was an error on our part, for which we take responsibility and apologize" and "viruses do not discriminate and everyone is at risk"[10]. These views are worth noticing and respecting. The coronavirus that is raging on across the world has caused harm on mankind and loss for all countries beyond measurement, and seeking source of the virus is necessary for preventing and controlling the pandemic this time and ones to come in the future. No matter where it is sourced, China is a victim like other

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countries under the pandemic, and is willing to contain further spread of the coronavirus together with people of other countries. The COVID-19 is neither a Wuhan virus nor a U.S. virus, but a world virus, one of the most serious global public health crises. In the face of the pandemic, WHO need play a leading role and depending on WHO, the world should enhance information sharing on COVID-19 prevention and control and popularize comprehensive, systematic and effective guides for prevention and control. At this critical conjuncture of fighting the pandemic in synergies, countries and regions worldwide should cooperate with international organizations, especially the WHO. As underlined by the world's authoritative medical journal *The Lancet*, the WHO remains the only institution that can provide global health leadership and inspire the trust needed to intervene, and WHO's core role in coordinating efforts of the whole world must continue.

b) *The United Nations institutions are not capable enough in coordination and self-survival*

The wide spread of COVID-19 shocks the world. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said on April 1, 2020 that the coronavirus pandemic is the most challenging global crisis since the World War II. The intensified economic impact destabilizes the world and may even cause turmoil and conflict. He noted that COVID-19 represents a threat to everybody in the world and has an economic impact that will bring a recession that probably has no parallel in the recent past. He called upon the world to quicken the pace of fighting the virus and take more actions. However, except for "appealing", the UN is unable to take other concrete measures. The UN and other international organizations can perform work within the scope of their current responsibilities only with the commitment and support of G20. U.S. President Donald Trump sharply criticized the WHO that "the WHO really blew it" and "for some reason, funded largely by the United States, yet very China centric" and said he will halt U.S. funding to the WHO. This was explicit in telling people that survival of the UN and its institutions is controlled by others. It is true in fact and it's difficult for the UN to do something on its own. For instance, Guterres recently emphasized "investigating the source of the virus", but wielded little real power in his capacity as UN Secretary-General. In order to conduct the investigation in the name of the UN, "authorization" from the Security Council is required, while if the Security Council will pass the "authorization" depends on if the five permanent members can reach an agreement. Without an agreement, the UN investigation will be unlikely to carry out or proceed. The UN lacks a global coordination mechanism that advances with the times, *which severely undermines the validity of the UN and its international institutions.* Therefore, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres appealed to the international community multiple times and urged all parties to keep high vigilance. The test for the UN is also a common test for the international community.

c) *Major powers lack close cooperation*

In response to the pandemic, no country can defeat the virus on its own. When dealing with this crisis at the national level, leaders should also pay attention to and support coordinated global action. This time, however, it is not the case with some country leaders. For instance, at the G7 meeting of foreign ministers, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo had the opportunity of playing a leading role in the first place, but insisted on referring to the coronavirus as "Wuhan virus" in the communiqué, which was objected by other foreign ministers. His signal was clear that for the current U.S. administration, scores in the public opinion warfare against China outweigh the consensus with its close allies such as Britain, France and Germany.

When leaders of countries and regions worldwide are striving to contain COVID-19, some leading figures in the U.S. act like the pandemic has never happened while going wild about beating others. Take their "maximum pressure" on Iran for example. As Iran records one of the world's highest infection rates, even close allies of U.S. such as Britain are calling upon the Trump administration to relax sanctions against Iran and allow transportation of medical supplies and humanitarian relief to 80 million people in the country. However, some U.S. leaders take the coronavirus as a tool of "maximum pressure" and disregard the possibility that massive innocent civilians may consequently die, which further exposes the political factors of the U.S. humanitarianism.

It's worth noticing that the COVID-19 pandemic has moved the U.S. and China a big step closer to a new cold war. As the virus infected more than two million people, killed over one hundred thousand and wreaked economic havoc around the world, some officials and media outlets of the two superpowers have heaped blame on each other. Some U.S. officials and media have pressed for international censure of China's "culpability" in the health crisis and attacked the network of manufacturing and other economic ties that have grown between the two countries over the last 40 years. China had to slam the "racist and xenophobic" statements and actions of America's "irresponsible and incompetent" political elites. The war of words and the race of shifting the blame are continuing and mutual criticism and mocking proceed day by day online. The opportunity of resuming a friendly relationship and realizing Sino-U.S. cooperation while fighting together against COVID-19 is drifting away. Meanwhile, the tariffs that U.S. imposed on billions of dollars in goods from China (including badly needed protective medical gear such as masks, gloves and goggles) and the counter-tariffs from China remain in place, adding to the cost of

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trade at a time when many businesses are struggling to stay afloat. "It was revealing of just how hostile U.S.-China relations have become that they couldn't even bring themselves to just kind of hold their noses and reach out to one another to coordinate their efforts very well," said Susan Shirk, chair of the 21st Century China Center at UC San Diego[11]. Apparently, Sino-U.S. relations face the risk of deteriorating rapidly, which is detrimental to the peaceful development of the two countries and harmful for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

The coronavirus knows no national boundary. To politicize and stigmatize COVID-19 contributes nothing to the world's joint efforts in containing the spread of this most serious infectious disease pandemic over the past few decades, nothing to healthy development of the Sino-U.S. relations and nothing to well-being of people in China, U.S. and the whole world. Countries should unite and cooperate, rather than blame and condemn each other and shirk responsibility. As the world's two major powers,

China and U.S. should influence the world in cooperation, respect science and cherish life amid the joint battle against COVID-19, and protect people of all countries from further harms.

The pandemic may cause unilateralism and populism to rise high, become a catalyst for the change of world order, severely impact the international system after the World War II, and undermine global governance capacity. The first root cause is lack of strategic mutual trust among major powers, which promotes generalization and conspiracy theories to prevail, tends to politicize the coronavirus crisis and some economic and trade issues, and results in zero-sum game. The second cause is need of a global coordination mechanism that advances with the times. Without so, it is difficult to shape a universal global discourse system and easy to trigger political sentiments and foster conservatism. The third cause is void in theories guiding development in the new era globally. Analysis on comprehensive effect and related links of various factors of economic and social development is insufficient and systematic and in-depth studies on global governance system reform, multilateralism and the community with a shared future for mankind are needed.

It should be noticed that the pandemic may make the problems today worse, but may also create once-in-a-lifetime opportunities[12]. It can be contained, but this does not mean social psychology can be recovered soon. It may change some organizational behaviors, but will not easily alter the basic order of the world. It brings setbacks to economic globalization, but the course of economic globalization is irreversible. Its impact on human health may be temporary, but its implications on human history and impact on human mind are lasting. Will any new epidemic emerge after this one? What to do in that case? We must take these questions into consideration when analyzing the epidemic.

III. Reflections on the Pandemic

a) What are root causes of the COVID-19 outbreak?

The coronavirus acts as a warning to the human society: the world need follow the law of ecological equilibrium. Despite our unparalleled human civilization and highly developed information society, tiny primitive viruses may still cause a fatal blow for the human world and a devastating crash on China's comprehensive realization of modernization and rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. More importantly, emergence of the viruses may be the accompanying "product" of inappropriate development of human society and will possibly emerge in new viral forms in the future. The underlying cause is that we have overlooked ecological equilibrium and factors of natural environment changes in our development. 50 years later since now, life will be different and the environment that will be warmer could breed new viruses. In the course of development, as we increasingly invade the natural habitats of animals and plants and raise wildlife to meet the demand in human life, microorganisms living in animals by nature are more likely to invade human bodies. Meanwhile, the highly populous group-living environment in the human world, the highly developed network of human and material flow and especially the practice of some people taking wildlife as food have offered the breeding ground for infectious diseases to go rampant. It's believed that Ebola, SARS, avian influenza and COVID-19 all have started from pathogen transmission from animals to human and that roughly three fourths of new human diseases are originated from animals. Impact of human on biodiversity loss could aggravate epidemic diseases in the future. Given so, in order to fundamentally prevent and control epidemics, it's imperative to strictly respect the law of ecological equilibrium, study in depth the complicated social-economic-natural compound ecosystem [13], properly deal with the mutual effect of human in the ecosystem and human society and coordinate the relationship between human and society and between society and nature, so as to promote the coordinated development among economy, society and nature globally and the sustainable development of human.

b) How to maintain smooth circulation of information flow and material flow?

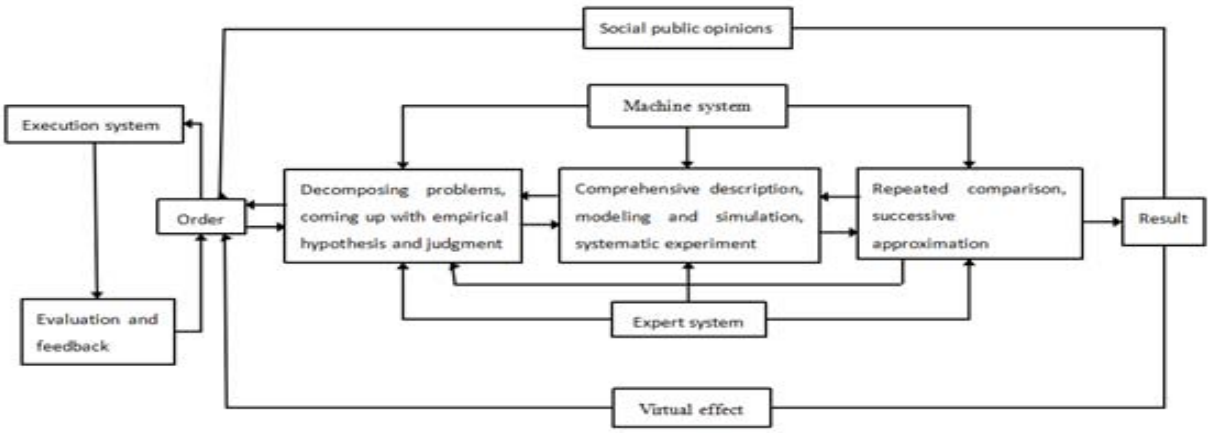
Under the pandemic, it's important to pay close attention to the "balanced development of economic globalization". We hope information exchange will be more accurate and timely on the one hand and on the other, attach greater importance to dominance over our national security and basic livelihood and speed up remedying and improving complete industrial chains in countries and regions. This tells us in some sense that

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though globalization is the general trend of human social development, extreme dependence on globalization is unreasonable and trusting countries and regions to entirely allocate resources from different corners of the world is unreliable. Even if we exclude artificial factors in consideration, it's a must to consider the impact of disasters that are beyond our control such as "epidemics" and other natural disasters. In the meantime, excessive return to and emphasis on "economy sovereignty" and entire self-sufficiency are neither economical and realistic nor possible. *It is against the law of economic development.* Under the context of the already established labor division in global industrial chains and supply chains, driving enterprises that have settled overseas to flow back to their country incurs a cost. It's only proper to start from the "community with a shared future" for the human society, spare no effort to jointly safeguard the stable operation of industrial chains and supply chains, ensure the smooth circulation of information flow and material flow and try to avoid obstructions from quarantine measures on economic operation, plant production and consumer shopping. The world economy need further rationalized and balanced integration [14].

c) *How to establish a regular epidemic prevention mechanism?*

Since the outbreak, WHO and some country health authorities have played a positive role in situation study and judgment, disease prevention and treatment and information exchange, but shortcomings in the public health safety management mechanism are also exposed. In the face of the epidemic, in order not to have our hands tied or miss the strategic opportunities, what's needed in the first place is scientific, authoritative and timely "whistle blowing" and "conduct guide", i.e. a scientific and systematic decision-making system. Applying innovation and practice in social system engineering is helpful for establishing and refining the decision-making system [15]. Starting from the fundamental requirement for healthy development of human, we should set up a qualitative – quantitative – qualitative analysis and support system for overall decision-making in social huge-system public health and epidemic prevention. The system is a highly sophisticated human-machine interactive system consisting of expert teams and high-tech facilities. To be specific, it covers four parts. The first is expert system, including experts in health and related sectors. The second is public health database, including historical and raw data. The third is tool system, including computing equipment, virtual devices and network equipment. The fourth is knowledge system, including knowledge in medicine, public health policies, social governance, balanced thinking and meta-synthesis. The four parts constitute a highly intelligent decision-making supportive system that supports integration of knowledge on science and public health and qualitative and quantitative knowledge. As it realizes the greater knowledge depth from qualitative to quantitative knowledge and supports generation of new concepts, new policies and new knowledge, it makes a system that produces new knowledge based on new situations, a scientific technical system that supports compilation of master plans against emergency epidemics and central decision-making (Fig. 1), and a regular strategic measure for coping with the epidemic [16].



执行体系Execution system；评估与反馈Evaluation and feedback；指令Order；社会舆情Social public opinions；机器体系Machine system；分解问题、形成经验性假设和判断Decomposing problems, coming up with empirical hypothesis and judgment；综合描述、建模仿真、系统实验Comprehensive description, modeling and simulation, systematic experiment；反复比较、逐次逼近Repeated comparison, successive approximation；结果Result；专家体系Expert system；虚拟效果Virtual effect

Figure 1: Qualitative-quantitative-qualitative analysis and support system for overall decision-making in public health and epidemic prevention

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d) How to strengthen new forces for building the society?

In the efforts of tackling COVID-19, we have seen a new force of building the society that plays an admirable role. The force combines traditional and modern efforts, humanitarian material aid and humanistic care, medical work and social work, clinical treatment and prevention, centralized forces and community self-governance, and individual behaviors and social norms, shaping a scientific behavior pattern for building the society. For instances, Medical social workers are committed to reducing medical differences, traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine are taking effect at the same time and the "breathing method with mashed garlic" was proposed to enhance human immunity; the words "rivers low, mountains high, the same moon in the sky" warmed everyone; with an order given by Chinese government, more than 40,000 doctors and nurses rushed to the rescue of Hubei; upon the call from New York Mayor for help, over 60,000 medical volunteers across the U.S. hurried to victim areas in active response; in order to reduce transmission and ease burden, community residents answered the call and willingly stayed home to work and study from home, helping fight the coronavirus in a special way; some researchers devoted themselves to applying big data, artificial intelligence and other advanced technologies in time to prevail over the epidemic. All of these highly reflect the social responsibility of mankind in the new era and make an extraordinary feat of building the society in a scientific way. This feat is extremely valuable for the battle against COVID-19 and also for the healthy development of the human society. All the biases and pure absorption in complaining, only pessimism, only demeaning others, only shifting the blame, only arrognce, only mocking, only criticism, only hostility and only sentiments are inadvisable. In the face of comamon difficulties and a shared future for mankind, constructive words and deeds are the most powerful weapon, and we need scientific forces for building the society. No matter which perspectives we take in thinking and acting, everything should be constructive, helpful for shaping a better social environment and natural environment and conducive to construction of the human society [17].

e) How to reflect responsibility in a community with a shared future?

The world is already a "global village", where an epidemic that breaks out in any place will spread faster and wreak more serious havoc than any other time before. In the face of the pandemic, all countries and regions, large and small, should spare no effort and contribute to the fight against the outbreak, and large powers and important economies should especially undertake greater responsibility and contribute more. The COVID-19 outbreak can help enhance the concept of community with a shared future for mankind. We can only be truly better if the world is better, truly safe if the world is safe and truly healthy if the world is healthy. The coronavirus can also help call forth the humanitarian spirit in the new era. It's imperative to abandon political games, reinforce rescue, support each other, learn from each other and stand closely together in difficult times. No values or cultures are superior to another developed in different geographical and historical conditions, and neither eastern civilization nor western civilization is superior to the other as they are both the precious wealth of human civilization. It's always necessary to respect each other, seek common ground while reserving differences, learn widely from others' strong points and keep refining and adjusting one's own ways of behavior, so as to bring greater comfort, pleasure, safety and care to the society.

IV. Suggestions on Improving Global Governance

How to support the WHO in playing a leading role? How to buttress up real power of the UN and its international organizations? How to further improve global governance? Here are some proposition of the framework of separating science from politics, matching authority with responsibility and adhering to development in ecological balance.

a) Matching authority with responsibility and properly resorting to the "law of balance" to improve global governance and coordination mechanism

As deepened as globalization is today, the United Nations and its international institutions are needed for playing a greater role. They are assuming greater responsibilities in coordinating global development and correspondingly, their power in dealing with issues should also be enhanced, which is only the requirement of the law of things going on. It's suggested to systematically categorize responsibilities of the UN and its international institutions into two groups. The first is duties on education, science, culture, health and environmental protection and they can be ranked by urgency and size of expenses. Issues within a said scope can be entirely decided by the UN Secretary-General for implementation with the support of UN livelihood fund, without authorization of the UN Security Council. For instance, "investigating the source of coronavirus" recently put forward by the UN Secretary-General could be entirely decided by the UN Secretary-General. The second is duties on international political and military security. For disputes among countries or regions, as per the current practice, it depends on if the "authorization" is passed by the UN Security Council. Meanwhile, fund-raising channels for the UN livelihood fund can be expanded in market-based ways. Firstly, national and regional government can collect part of carbon tax as contribution to the fund; secondly, global

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development tax can be set and directly paid by multinationals of certain size to the UN livelihood fund; thirdly, countries, regions, companies and individuals are encouraged to donate. In doing so, real power of the UN Secretary-General could be increased, helping strike a certain balance between authority and responsibility of the UN. Such design is an attempt of abiding by and applying the law of balanced movement to promote the improvement of global governance and coordination mechanism. Based on the law of balance, the world we live in is interconnected, not only between human and society, but also between human and nature. All things need always maintain a balanced status, always in the dynamics from imbalance to balance and then to re-balance. The UN also need strike a balance between its authority and responsibility before playing a better role.

b) *Separating science from politics and wisely adopting the "balanced thinking" to expand global discourse system*

According to the above-mentioned categorization of responsibilities, fight against COVID-19 is a pure issue on public health, which requires the professional leadership of the WHO without any political interference. Nobody wants the coronavirus. In the face of such a dangerous and fatal new virus, which is as infectious as flu, but more deadly than flu, and the uncertainty of epidemic development, given the many uncertainties and unknown factors in the progression of the virus, it's understandable that human experience is insufficient, that all parties need some time to draw up an emergency plan and that scientists also need time to devise countermeasures, and possible tortuous paths should be allowed. All parties, including international organizations, are believed to earnestly sum up experience and lessons afterwards and keep refining their work to do a better job in the future. Focus of the efforts now should be put on fighting the pandemic. All countries and regions should unite, put aside differences in party, religious belief or ideology, and stand closely together. It is normal that different countries and regions have different cultural customs and geographical conditions and different anti-epidemic strategies. There is neither absolute good nor absolute bad. Any anti-epidemic strategies can only be used as reference for each other. The pandemic cannot be beaten overnight and it may be necessary for mankind to get ready for mid and long-term fights and make regular anti-coronavirus working arrangements. We believe that this crisis promotes countries and regions to reach consensus on the agenda of constructing and consolidating a global health and epidemic prevention system more easily. The problem is that factors taking a toll on healthy development of human are plenty, including not only viruses, but also environment and other artificial and natural factors. Therefore, fundamentally speaking, it's necessary to enhance global discourse system with maximum binding power over countries and regions. In the complex huge social system, in order to cope with various factors with impact on the healthy development of human, we may need take a step beyond the epidemic and actively discuss innovation in ways of thinking. Balanced thinking is a way of perceiving things and dealing with issues from the perspective of balance and a way of thinking that applies the law of balance in the process of thinking, takes balance among things as research object and regards balance as both motivation and purpose. It is a method of exploring healthy development by combining logical thinking and thinking in images and integrating qualitative and quantitative analysis at both macro and micro level, and in another word, a method of system balancing analysis [18]. Only when the intrinsic balance of human and the balance between human and environment are realized, can human health and healthy development be attained. In order to realize the balance, we need first pay great attention to imbalance, take corresponding measures against main factors undermining balance, and promote the translation from imbalance to balance, so as to realize healthy development. For example, the currently prevailing "human-centered" development philosophy revolves entirely around human and fails to take into consideration other accompanying lives and environment, which is improper and biased. With a balanced thinking, we must emphasize the equal importance of human and natural environment. Therefore, it's necessary to adjust our development philosophy, establish an education system and social atmosphere with human and nature relying on each other and guide the society for good will. We should reflect on not only the impact of our work at the social and moral level, but also our responsibility for and protection of the nature.

c) *Adhering to development in ecological balance and well using the "balance theory" to support global sustainable development*

COVID-19 goes rampant around the world fundamentally because global ecological development is suffering certain imbalance. In order to prevail over the pandemic, we need adhere to development in ecological balance, i.e. development in balance and balance in development. What is development intended for? It is intended for reaching a new balance out of imbalance. Striking a balance should be our purpose of development. What to do to realize balance? Balance can only be stricken by respecting and applying the law of balance. Neither insufficient development and excessively slow development nor rush in development and excessive development is balanced development or likely to realize balance, only possible to trigger problems. Therefore, balance is both the motivation of sustainable development and its purpose. The thinking

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of balanced development persists with overall coordination and general balance in dealing with the relations between human and society, and highlights abiding by and applying the law of balance to promote sustained, stable, healthy and coordinated economic and social development. It emphasizes the interaction between market and government and the necessity of putting into full play both the role of market, the invisible hand, in economic activities and the role of government, the visible hand, in public affair administration. As for development motivation, it stresses transforming development from element input-driven to innovation-driven, including innovation in theories, market and technology, exploring fine development, optimizing behaviors of economic entities and saving resources to improve benefits amid high quality and seek development with characteristics. It pays attention to enhancing the credit system and promoting the interaction between domestic and international market. The theory of balanced development adheres to the harmonious co-existence between human and nature in dealing with their relations and advocates rational use of renewable resources as per the speed of resource recycling, reasonable use of non-renewable resources based on alternative length of resources, rational discharge of wastes according to environmental absorption capacity, and reasonable organization of production, circulation and consumption activities as required by the healthy development of human. It calls upon proper dealing with the relations between human and other living things in the nature in accordance with the requirement of development in ecological balance and the relations between human and social groups as well as among countries and regions. It's imperative to enhance cooperation, learn from each other and join hands in the difficult time. Only by uniting, can mankind master the winning power and share life safety [19].

The thoughts are not brand-new, as many UN institutions and some academic groups have conducted rich researches on ecological balance over years and the World Bank and EU have come up with systematic theories on sustainable development. In response to the call of the UN, the paper integrates related knowledge from the perspective of the balance law as academic reference for actively participating in global governance. In the practical work, it's advised to take easier steps first and fully tap into and explore the functions and role of currently available window platforms of the UN and its international institutions.

Currently, the coronavirus is now effectively under control in China, which is great for the global efforts of fighting the pandemic. Since the outbreak, with the support and help of people worldwide and with the unity and difficult struggles nationwide, China has made the hard-won achievement. In gratitude to the international community for its support and help, China is willing to share its experience in fighting COVID-19 with other countries and provide assistance within its capacity to others. China sincerely expects to closely cooperate with the international community, including the U.S., hopes for international cooperation to thrive again globally, and calls upon all countries to stand together and cooperate closely to respond to the common enemy of human health.

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The Snags in Post Amnesty Militancy in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria: The Curative Therapy

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Abstract- The Niger Delta region of Nigeria, apparent said to be one of the richest and endowed deltas in the world and contributes about 80% of Nigeria's national wealth. The people of the area do not see and taste a diminutive of this wealth, rather faces a continues years of political and economic marginalization, environmental degradation, bad governance and policy inconsistency by the government, and the divide and rule policy of the oil companies which led to the emergence of militancy in the Niger Delta Region in early 2006. The various activities of militants have created a state of general insecurity in the region. This has led to the emergence of organized non-state armed groups, environmental activism and militancy in the Region. On assumption of office on May 29, 2009, the then President Musa Yar'adua announced Amnesty Programme for the Ex-militants as a means of bringing Peace to the Region. Moreover, this was strategic state policy for diffusing youth militancy in the Niger Delta and as a means of addressing the injustices in the Region.

Keywords: conflict, amnesty, peace, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, rehabilitation, militancy.

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The Snags in Post Amnesty Militancy in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria: The Curative Therapy

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Abstract- The Niger Delta region of Nigeria, apparent said to be one of the richest and endowed deltas in the world and contributes about 80% of Nigeria's national wealth. The people of the area do not see and taste a diminutive of this wealth, rather faces a continues years of political and economic marginalization, environmental degradation, bad governance and policy inconsistency by the government, and the divide and rule policy of the oil companies which led to the emergence of militancy in the Niger Delta Region in early 2006. The various activities of militants have created a state of general insecurity in the region. This has led to the emergence of organized non-state armed groups, environmental activism and militancy in the Region. On assumption of office on May 29, 2009, the then President Musa Yar'adua announced Amnesty Programme for the Ex-militants as a means of bringing Peace to the Region. Moreover, this was strategic state policy for diffusing youth militancy in the Niger Delta and as a means of addressing the injustices in the Region. Despite this, the region still witnesses Post-Amnesty Militancy; this gave rise to this research, to find out the problems and remedies to the Post Amnesty Militancy. This study adopted the Marxian political economy approach as its theoretical construct, and used it, in the content analysis of secondary data on the subject matter. The paper argues that the methods of operation of the militants, which includes kidnapping and hostage-taking (with over 200 foreign nationals as victims), blowing/shutting down of oil installations and facilities, setting off of car bombs, and illegal oil bunkering (estimated at between 80,000 and 300, 000 bbl/day) has negatively impacted Nigeria's economic development. Militancy has been in the Niger Delta region for several decades. In carrying out this research, questionnaires were administered on 400 respondents from 5 states in the Niger Delta, in a proportion of 80 from each state. The result implies that the underlying facts that gave rise to militancy had not been solved. Issues like underdevelopment, unemployment, non-participation in resource control, illiteracy and others had not been addressed. This continuous Post Militancy posed a serious security threat and economic sabotage to Nigeria. The work recommends among others that, the Federal Government should first treat the underlying causes that have given rise to militancy has not been addressed as there are still underlying problems which the Amnesty Programme did not solve. The study further recommended that the FGN should develop the whole of the Niger Delta Region with other recommendations.

Keywords: conflict, amnesty, peace, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, rehabilitation, militancy.

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I. Introduction

The Niger Delta region of Nigeria, apparent said to be one of the richest and endowed deltas in the world and contributes about 80% of Nigeria's national wealth. The people of the area do not see and taste a diminutive of this wealth, rather faces a continues years of political and economic marginalization, environmental degradation, bad governance and policy inconsistency by the government, and the divide and rule policy of the oil companies which led to the emergence of militancy in the Niger Delta Region in early 2006. The various activities of militants have created a state of general insecurity in the region. This has led to the emergence of organized non-state armed groups, environmental activism and militancy in the Region.

The region named Niger Delta Region in Nigeria is situating in the Central part of Southern Nigeria which is located between the former Midwestern and Eastern Regions of Nigeria. This region is rich in oil, housing heterogeneous and multi-cultural diverse ethnic groups, covering an area of 70,000 square kilometres (Saro-wiwa, 1995:165; Tamuno 1999:51). There are over 20 different ethnic groups which include, Ibibio, Ijaw, Iteskiri, Urhobo, Annang, Bini Ukwuani, Efik, Ogoni, Igbo, Yoruba, Ogba to mention but a few (Ikime, 1972). The region is one of the largest wetland in the world (Manby, 1999a:53); and derives its name from the River Niger and is one of the world's largest wetlands, and Africa's largest delta. The Niger Delta is probably the third largest on earth. The region is regarded as one of the nine most difficult deltas of the world comparable to the Mekong, the Amazon and the Ganges. It lays between latitudes 4^0 and 6^0 north of the Equator and 5^0 and 8^0 east of the Greenwich (Azaiki, 2007; World Bank Report, 1993; Ile & Akukwe, 2001, Abomaye-Nimenibo et al, 2018).

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According to the Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan (2007) and Abomaye-Nimenibo (2018), the area is said to have a population of about forty-five million people as per the 2006 National Population census figures reported also by the National Bureau of Statistics, (2006) with various autonomous ethnic groups numbering about forty-five, among which are the Ijaw, Edo, Igbo, Efik, Ibibio and Oron speaking tribes. The region is said to be rich in both renewable and non-renewable natural resources in terms of oil, gas, bitumen, etc., and accounts for 95% of the total revenue of Nigeria. This revenue is generated from oil and gas exploration with a contribution of not less than 80% of national wealth as was succinctly pointed out by Brisibie, 2001 and Tell Magazine No.33, 2008).

The swamp of the Niger Delta region is particularly blessed with crude oil and other mineral resources. Crude oil in commercial quantity was first discovered in Nigeria at Oloibiri, Niger Delta region situated in present-day Bayelsa State (Abomaye-Nimenibo 2015 & 2018). Crude oil from the Niger Delta has been the lifeblood of Nigeria's economic wealth, as about 2.6 million barrels of crude is extracted daily from the region, generating millions of dollars daily to the federation account of Nigeria (Ejibunu, 2007: 9-20).

Apart from the oil, agricultural resources are also found in this area with complex biodiversity and other biological and ecological features, with the presence of thick mangrove forest bordering the sandy coastal areas that in turn border the Atlantic Coast, supplying lumber and sea protein to the nation for both local and foreign consumption. There are also fresh-water swamps which had been polluted due to the operation of oil companies. The region is spread across nine states namely: Abia, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Rivers and Ondo, with 185 Local Government Areas. This region has over 800 oil-bearing communities and has an estimated population of about 31 million people (Kemedi, 2003:7).

Fishing and agriculture are the two major traditional occupations of the region. It is on record that during the Colonial era, the Niger Delta region was rich in forestry which was a third major economic activity in the country. The three occupations of the Niger Delta Region's occupations of fishing, agriculture and forestry accounted for 44% of Nigeria's employment, and contribute significantly to the GDP of Nigeria. It is, however, sad to mention that economic activities in the Niger Delta Region declined since the discovery of oil and establishment of the oil industry (UNDP, 2006:25).

The unquantifiable proceeds from crude oil are what the Nigerian government uses to build up its infrastructures such as the construction of dual carriage roads across the country, build extravagant physical structures and institutions in Abuja and other parts of the country, and even have fuel for her use. Irrespective of the fact that crude oil is produced in the Niger Delta region to sustain the Nigerian economy yet, contrary to expectations of its people, oil has failed to translate to regional prosperity and development in the Niger Delta" (Kimiebi, 2010).

Abomaye-Nimenibo (2018) stated that crude oil which is a great blessing elsewhere became a curse to the people whose land produced it. The people of the Niger Delta, who once had enough to eat both from water and land and spare, can now hardly fill their stomach with crumbs as oil activities pollute both the land and water, thereby impoverishing the area. The people were even too poor to travel elsewhere to buy food since they were not even employed by these oil companies who pollute their ecology. The people suffered both culturally, economically, psychologically and even spiritually as some of their shrines were devastated because of the oil field location. To add insult to injury, anybody who raises an eyebrow will be beaten, locked up by security operatives and even executed.

The primary occupation of the people before the discovery and exploration of oil and gas resources in the Niger Delta region was fishing and farming. The people's occupation in later years of oil exploration by the Oil companies was destroyed, thereby destroying the subsistent economy of the Niger Delta Region. Furthermore, environmental degradation occasioned by oil spillage has made life extremely difficult for the local people. Okonta & Oronto, (2001) has stated that the destruction of farmlands, fishponds and rivers had radically altered the economic life of the once self-reliant and productive region for the worst; which culminated into militancy in the Niger Delta Region.

a) Statement of the Problem

The militancy insurgency in the Niger Delta Region became stringent in so much that oil exploration activities were paralyzed. The economy of the nation was accordingly strangulated and the Federal government could no longer fold its hand and stand aloof. To face the economy of the country, the then President of Nigeria Musa Yar'adua initiated the Amnesty programme in May 2007 and nurtured by Goodluck Jonathan Administration by trying to rehabilitate the militants in the Niger Delta Region by sending them on various pieces of training both locally and overseas. It was believed that these Amnesty programme will virtually bring militancy in the Niger Delta Region to an end. Those of them that could not be trained were paid a monthly stipend for some time. Despite these laudable ventures to stop militancy in the Niger Delta Region, yet Nigerians still experienced Post Amnesty Militancy in the Niger Delta Region. The crisis continued to linger and appears to defy known solutions. There were concerted efforts made by crises analysts, scholars, mediators and commentators on the

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militancy in the Niger Delta Region in finding a permanent solution to the conflict in the region. Despite all these efforts geared toward ending the crises in the area, militancy in the post-amnesty era still surfaced and the big question that arises in the minds of the generality of people in Nigeria is why has militancy still subsist and when and how will this post-amnesty militancy end? These and other mind bogging questions have necessitated this research.

b) Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this research is to find out the reasons for the continued militancy in the Niger Delta after the post-amnesty period.

Specific research objectives are:

i. To investigate the relationship between continuous underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region and Militancy in the Region.
ii. To find out whether the amnesty programmes have addressed the problems of the Niger Delta Region.

c) Research Hypothesis

In a further attempt to direct the study, the under listed hypothesis was formulated in the null form and tested.

H_0: There is no significant relationship between continuous underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region and post militancy.

H_0: There is no significant relationship between the implementation of the amnesty programme and the post amnesty militancy.

d) Significance of the Study

This study is significant and relevant as it brings to focus on the reasons for continuous militancy in the Niger Delta Region. Secondly, this research brings to fore how the amnesty programme represents the total resolution of the conflict in the Niger Delta Region; and shows the reason why militancy continued in the Niger Delta Region despite the amnesty programme. Finally, the solution to reduce or solve the issue of militancy in the Niger Delta Region was proffered.

II. Review of Related Literature

a) Historical Background of Militancy in the Niger Delta

The history of conflict involving the Niger Delta people, which has to do with forced union and exploitation is dated back to the period before 1957, when testimonies were given in respect of marginalization of minorities in Nigeria, led to the setting up of Willink Commission of 1957, to allay the fears of the minority.

Accordingly, Afinotan and Ojakorotu (2009) stated that:

> *"The implications of continued conflict in the Niger Delta may be better appreciated against the background of the fact that, from historical experience, the Nigerian nation and especially the Niger Delta have a prolonged familiarity with the social struggle against colonial rule. The Niger Delta militants are drawing from this experience in prosecuting the current phase of confrontation with the Nigerian state and multi-nationals like the struggle against colonialism, the present phase of militancy and kidnapping incubated over long periods of unaddressed and disenchantments among communities in the region*.

It has been on record that despite all the clamour and protests for justice in the Niger Delta Region were to no avail. It is important to note that with all the protest from the minority group in the Niger Delta Region, fall on deaf ears of both the military and civilian governments of Nigeria who decided to ignore the outcries and protest of the Niger Deltans for fairness, equity and justice. The existing concept of Federalism in Nigeria was expected to cushion the harsh and turbulent treatment meted to the Niger Deltans has unto this day fallen short of prospects in both definition and practice, to the extent that it is being practised as quasi-federalism, which has been an overly concentrated control of resources by the federal government. This practice has made component units (states and local governments) of the Niger Delta to be completely dependent on the Federal Government for survival.

Speaking on federalism as it affects the Niger Delta Region, Okowa (2005) have this to say in his inaugural lecture – "Nigeria, intheory, operates federal system of governance. In practice, it is more unitary than federal.

Co-ordinate sovereignties are the crucial test and hallmark of a federal arrangement. This has been ably stated by one of the fore most authorities on federalism (Kenneth Wheare, 1943).

> Based on a study of the meaning of the concept "federal" ,*Okowa (2001:6)* has had to conclude that the application of the word federal to the contemporary Nigerian nation-stateis "a fundamental fraud". It is clear from *Okowa (1994)* that Nigeria's contemporary fiscal federalism is organised around the sole purpose of sharing out to the major ethnic nationalities, the oil wealth of the Peoples of the Niger Delta. It is a neo-colonial arrangement. The arrangement has implications in terms of social attitudes to wealth creation.
>
> State creation which originated as an instrument for the protection of national minorities changed into an instrument for sharing out of the so-called national cake. The majority nationalities, therefore, carved themselves into more states in order to get a larger share of the oil wealth of the minorities… Thus the logic of fiscal federalism that enabled the majority nationalities to expropriate the wealth of the minority nationalities engendered attitudes as opposed to

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working as a means of wealth creation, that is to say, Abdulistic attitudes. (Okowa 1994: 112 - 113).

This is how oil, prebendal and predatory fiscal federalism, and ethnic hegemony assisted in pushing Nigeria down the road to Abdulistic capitalism.

This abnormality continues to generate conflict in the Niger Delta region, especially from the dishonourable derivation principles for revenue allocation to the states in the region. The struggles of the Niger Deltans which have assumed violent dimensions in our recent history are explained to be the expression of grievances over neglects, marginalization, oppression, subjugation, exploitation and deprivation by the Nigerian government and its collaborators (multi-nationals) of the people's right to equity and justice of their resources. What the people of the Niger Delta are asking for is equity and justice and due recognition of their rights as citizens. These issues are contained in the Ogoni Bill of Rights, the Kaiama Declaration, and similar declarations by other groups in the region. The people are insisting on a cessation of destructive oil exploration activities which destroy the Niger Delta ecology and human lives. The present-day militancy started in 2006 as a result of a series of agitations.

It is further observed that the people of the Niger Delta region are earnestly looking for the abrogation of all laws which dispossesses them of their rights as a federating unit within Nigeria. They want the crisis of poverty in the Niger Delta to be addressed. Although the general poverty index of Nigeria has risen sharply, the worse poverty situations are found in the Niger Delta. The people also want the Federal Government to pay attention to their message and treat them with respect as equals in the Nigerian nation.

The situation in the Niger Delta is both curious and an annoying paradox. The people live in a difficult coastal area surrounded by water, and yet, do not have enough water to drink. The creeks are littered with pipelines bearing petroleum products being transported to other parts of the country, but in Niger Delta Region, fuel is scarce and expensive for example, fuel is costlier in Yenagoa than in Kano. The people of the Niger Delta also lamented that, before their very eyes, revenue from crude oil sales is taken away to provide infrastructure in other parts of the country such as the beautiful and smooth roads in Abuja, Skyscrapers and flyovers in Lagos, etc. while many communities in the Niger Delta are cut off from civilization because there are no link roads or bridges to connect them.

Since oil was struck in the Niger Delta Region in 1956, some salient fundamental issues arose in which the Federal Government has not summoned the much needed political will to tackle and they are as follows:

a. *Pervasive Poverty and Underdevelopment*

Over 60 years of ecological despoliation, the use of detestable legal instruments of subjugation and domination, intentional marginalization, denial and exclusion of the Niger Delta people, cumulatively foisted a spectre of unemployment, poverty and massive underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region. Despite the substantial contribution of the Niger Delta Region to the socio-economic development of Nigeria, it is indeed paradoxical when one juxtaposes the monumental poverty and underdevelopment in the region vis-à-vis it's colossal input to national wealth. These are some of the underlying issues on which oil violence in the Niger Delta is predicated and unless they are realistically addressed, violence in the region will continue to resurrect and could become progressively engulfing and destructive tornado, the situation is potentially tragic.

b. *Environmental Pollution and Despoliation*

Massive oil wealth tat emanates from the Niger Delta has not translated into the development of the area, rather it has caused large-scale environmental contamination, dilapidation, and outright desolation through dredging, construction of access canals to create paths to oil installations, oil spillages, gas flaring, oil well blowouts, improper disposal of drilling mud, pipeline leakages and vandalization (Ojakorotu and Okeke-Uzodike, 2006:96-97). For example, between 1976 and 1996, it was estimated that well over 60,000 oil spills occurred in the region, and about 2,369,471 barrels of crude oil leaked into the environment. Besides, shell alone acknowledged that it spilt about 106,000 barrels from Jones creek between 1976 and 1996 (Eyinla and Ukpo, 2006). The unbridled exploitation of crude oil and natural gas beneath the lands of the Niger Delta has caused indescribable and irredeemable ecological devastation of the Niger delta land" (Azaiki, 2003). Okaba (2005) sums up the environmental impact of the oil industry in the Niger Delta of Nigeria as land deprivation, soil quality alteration, destruction of the aquatic ecosystem and air pollution.

According to Abomaye-Nimenibo (2020), the environmental problems of the Niger Delta are found in the literature. Ikein (1990), Omgbu (1993), Orubu (1999), and Omotor (2000) are but a few documentaries. The natural resource of the people in the Niger Delta has declined tremendously as a result of oil exploration, which has impoverished the region and widespread poverty and underdevelopment. The region was self-sufficient economically especially in terms of sea protein and forestation with animal protein insufficiency before the advent of oil exploration, relative to the immense wealth derived from the region as observed by Onosode (1997). Oil exploration and production have today created a deep feeling of alienation, degradation, underdevelopment, and anincrease in death toll due to oil protracted deceases and fumes inhaled from emitted gases into the atmosphere and soots by the people of the Niger Delta.

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c. *Legislation of Disempowerment and Subjugation*

Realizing the importance of oil, the Federal Government promulgated some questionable legislation, which was specifically used for the disempowerment and exploitation of the Niger Delta people. Some of these laws include Decree No. 51 of 1969, which was used to transfer the ownership of the totality of Petroleum products in the Delta region to the Federal Government of Nigeria. Similar legislation i.e. the Nigeria Petroleum Act of 1990 was enacted. This is an act that provides for the exploration of petroleum from territorial waters and the continental shelf of Nigeria and to vest the ownership of, and all on-shore and off-shore revenue from petroleum resources in the Federal Government. The act concerns Oil Exploration Licences, Oil Prospection Licenses and Oil Mining Licenses; Rights of Pre-Emption; Repeals; and Transitional and Savings Provisions.

d. *The Land use Decree of 1978*

This decree also vested the ownership of every land in Nigeria in the Federal Government and its accredited agents; thereby dispossessing the Delta people of ownership and occupancy rights to their lands. These laws are methodically deployed as instruments of subjugation, domination and expropriation of the resources in the Niger Delta Region by the Federal Government, which have been in the firm grip of the threesome major ethnic groups in Nigeria since the attainment of political independence in 1960. Remarkably, this detestable legislation is still operational in Nigeria till date, despite the strident violent condemnation against their continued appeal by the Delta people and some other well-meaning Nigerians, but to no avail.

e. *Politics of Marginalization and Exclusion*

Most of the people of this region hardly own oil blocks, they are excluded from enjoying the oil proceeds derived from their land. According to Babawale (2001), the domination, marginalization and exclusion of the people of this region was a colonial creation, which was perfected, legitimized and institutionalized by successive Nigerian administrations under the control of the three dominant ethnic groups, especially the Hausa/Fulani confederacy.

f. *Leadership*

Most leaders in the Niger Delta region are corrupt, selfish, avaricious, pharisaic and uninspiring. Achebe (1983), truly observe and commented that even over fifty years after Political Independence the trouble with Nigeria remains and that of Leadership. Even after the Amnesty Programme, the leadership problem persisted. There is no transparency and accountability in our leaders at all levels of government and administration. Instead of leading or governing the Niger Delta people well, our government officials crudely employ state power for primitive accumulation in oppression and application of capital punishment.

g. *Political Will*

One of the major issues is the lack of will power to prosecute individuals and corporate organizations who are perpetrating conflicts in the communities (Opukiri & Etekpe, 2008:145). With this, even after the Amnesty Programme, there was no political will to prosecute those who continued with conflicts and perpetuation of communal crises.

h. *Justice*

The people in the region had been looking for Fiscal Federalism and this will be a basis for revenue allocation in the country. If the states in this region are given the right to explore the oil and pay taxes to the Federal Government, or on the hand, where the derivative principle is well articulated and used in fiscal appropriation in the country more resources will likely flow into the region and this will on the long run help drench revolutionary sentiment in militant youths.

i. *Lack of Employment Opportunities for the Youths*

One of the fundamental problems that existed in the Niger Delta Region is the lack of employment opportunities for the teeming youths of the region. The adage that says: "an idle mind is the devil's workshop" is a truism that accurately worked in the region. The government must provide jobs as part of its responsibilities in the social contract paradigm. So many youths who had joined anti-social groups would have to choose decent jobs. Multinationals oil companies do not employ the youths of the area for fear of sabotage, even those employed were retrenched and employed outsiders and were happy declaring huge profits at their annual general meetings. This does not help the sustenance of peace in the region. The Amnesty Office anticipated that the private and public sectors would provide jobs for the thousands of graduates of the programme on their return to the Niger Delta Region, but progress seems to have been limited.

j. *Education*

Education, they say makes a man easy to lead and very difficult to be confused. In the case of the Niger Delta region, a lot of the people are not educated and what bedevilled the area is mass illiteracy. No good schools were built and even the few educated are not employed for obvious reasons and employed were either marginalized or sabotaged. A well-educated population will understand and appreciate their role in an organization better and may conduct themselves in passive resistance which in most times is more vocal and more effective than armed confrontation with the state by the aggrieved illiterates, who are ready to fight physical and blow-up pipelines and oil wells. There is also a lack of public enlightenment programmes which

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could have let down the tension between the government and the youths.

k. *Destruction of the aquatic ecosystem*

A major environmental disaster in the Niger Delta is the waste of aquatic ecosystem of the Niger Delta as this constitutes a grave threat to their major traditional economic lives of fishing. It is a common sight that in the process of oil exploration and production, such materials as drill cuttings, drill mud and other fluids that are used to stimulate production are discharged into the environment and in most times end up in the streams and rivers (Nwaomah, 2009a); and these chemicals according to Okaba, (2005) are not easily degradable and the skimming of oil on the water surface hardly solve the problem since most of the oil might have sunk to the bottom of the water surface leaving grave consequences such as: (a) surface and groundwater quality deterioration in terms of portability, aesthetic and recreation; (b) destruction and reduction of fish life and fisheries production of the waters; (c) destruction by acute and sub-legal toxicity of aquatic flora and fauna of spills on water and benthic macro.

l. *Soil Quality Alteration*

Soil quality alteration is another environmental problem that the Niger Deltans contend with as a result of pollution of the land by the oil industry whose spillages causes more harm in devastating the farmlands. It is also an environmental condition that alters the original use of the land as a result of the construction of flow lines and trunk line networks, terminals, digging of location waste pits and borrow pits, oil spillage either from equipment failure, human error, corrosion of pipes due to age and sabotage on the land (Nwaomah, 2009b). It is estimated that as of 2002 about 8581 oil spills, involving nearly 28 million barrels of oil occurred in the Niger Delta (Okaba, 2005).Other factors responsible for the soil quality alteration are the unceasing gas flares; drill cuttings, drill mud and refinery waste dung deposited on the land. The harmful effects of these elements on the soil are unquestionable (Nwaomah, 2009a). Owabu keruyele argued that the compounds from the numerous petroleum wastes contain organic chemicals such as phenol cyanide, sulphides which are suspended solids, chromium and biological oxygen that leave destructive effects on the land and water (Owabukeruyele, 2000).

m. *Air Pollution*

Gas flaring is a primary source of air pollution in the Niger Delta Region by the oil companies is wrecking the ecosystem of the region. Gases flaring takes place twenty-four hours and some are believed to have been in burning for over thirty years, thereby resulting in the release of hydrogen sulphide into the atmosphere of the Niger Delta Region. The oil companies are not only destroying the Niger delta, but they are also contributing to global warming (*Comet Newspapers*, 2001).



Source: Gas Flaring culled from Abomaye-Nimenibo (2020)

The pollutions released and the noises from the vibration are injurious to human health. It is also argued that the chemical emissions from the flaring contribute to acid rain, trigger skin diseases (Okaba, 2005) and the quick corrosion of roofing sheets in the Niger Delta area, and is a common sight in this region. A secondary source of air pollution in the Niger Delta is the incidents of fire resulting from leakages from the exposed and corroded oil pipes that are scattered all over the region (Nwaomah, 2009a).

Abomaye-Nimenibo (2020) also stated that various health surveys were carried out in the Niger Delta Regions to ascertain the health condition of the people following emissions causing several pollutions. Ana and Sridhar (2009) in his findings stated that those living and working in the Niger Delta Region where effluents were discharged into the air and aquatic life, revealed prevalent air pollution with related morbidities or sicknesses, which was confirmed by medical records of hospitals. The World Health Organization reported

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that 2.4 million people die every year due to air pollution and that 1.5 million of these deaths were as a result of indoor air pollution mainly from affluence. The list of deaths as a result of air pollution is endless. In the case of the Niger Delta Region, the number of deaths is inestimable, and yet various governments of Nigeria turned deaf ears to the cries of the people of the region for being a minority group. The health effects caused by air pollution include difficulty in breathing, coughing, wheezing, and the blocking of existing respiratory and cardiac organs etc. The lists of such effects were succinctly pointed out by Abomaye-Nimnibo, (2020). He went on to say that "huge flames puff in the air called black soot's over and above the housetops of the Niger Delta Region, and these black clouds leap into the sky, causing discomfort and illness of the bronchioles. The gas flared by Agip-Nigeria hiccup out toxic fumes or gases that loom over houses, farmlands, and shops. There are strange smells from these gases and an audible jeer in the air, and residents of the Niger Delta region of The Rivers and The Bayelsa States are worst hit, and gas flaring is ruining lives and livelihoods. Scarcity of Petroleum products especially the non-availability of Household Domestic Kerosene in the producing area calls forth the divergent local refineries in the Niger Delta region without which one wonders what would happen".



Source: Black Soot emission from oil explosion as in Abomaye-Nimenibo (2020)

n. *Arms in the Region*

At the time when amnesty was granted, there were allegations that many of the militants who were not militants registered as being militants, and whereas other militants registered without giving up all their arms. The amnesty programme was publicly orchestrated with displays of weapons for the benefit of the media, and initially, there was no independent attempt to verify what arms were being handed over or their provenance. So, estimates of the number of arms surrendered vary according to sources. It was alleged that the quantity of weapon handed in, did not reflect the quantity at the disposal of the armed groups who continue to operate throughout the Niger Delta Region.

o. *Lack of Transparency over the eligibility criteria in the amnesty programme.*

Poor Co-ordination and political rivalry between the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs and the Niger Delta Development Commission led to inertia in implementation of the programme. The conflict created gaps in the real implementation and achievement of the planned goals of the programme.

p. *Post-Amnesty Situation*

There are still enormities of work on the ground in terms of socio-economic needs of the people. The amnesty granted to the militants seems to serve as a strategy to enable the government and oil companies to continue with oil exploration to bring in revenue to the government; this made the public to tell the government to show the sincerity of purpose that was lacking. This strategy the government adopted amounted to throwing money at issues affecting the Niger Delta instead of addressing them head-on.

Fundamental problems as stated above, especially there have been numerous reports of dying marine life of severe impact of fishing communities which are not really and readily addressed (Okorie, 2005).

b) Theoretical Framework

i. *The Marxist political economy approach.*

This study adopted the Marxian political economy approach as its theoretical construct and used it in the content analysis of the secondary data collected on the subject matter. The paper argues that the methods of operation of the militants, which includes kidnapping and hostage-taking (with over 200 foreign nationals as victims), blowing/shutting down of oil installations and facilities, setting off of car bombs, and illegal oil bunkering (estimated at between 80,000 and

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300, 000 bbl/day) has negatively impacted on Nigeria's economy.

The choice of this approach is influenced by the fact that it scientifically studies the society as a whole and takes into consideration the interconnection of the social relations, class conflict and the organic relationship between the substructure (the economy) and the super structure (politics).

The approach gives enablement for anyone to understand the laws that govern the economic life of society. It explains the relationship between what man produces and how he benefits from the surplus he produces. Ake (1981) posits that a major advantage of this approach is that, it emphasizes the relatedness of social phenomena, exposing the links between the substructure and the superstructure. Furthermore, the approach helps to penetrate deep into the processes and policies, lay bare their essence and then explain concrete forms of their manifestation. As Marx & Engels (1977) puts it, the history of all hitherto existed society is the history of class struggle. Thus, the class analysis framework of the approach best explains the endemic struggle between the exploiters (the multinational oil companies and government) and the exploited (the Niger Delta people, including the militant groups).

Marxists hold that the dominated, exploited and marginalized groups, which paradoxically generated and bears the burdens of creating resources seeks to change the status quo when it becomes conscious (Libman & Borisox, 1985; Marx & Engels, 1977; Luckac, 1968).Therefore, militancy in the Niger Delta region is attributed to the consciousness of exploitation being perpetrated against the people, and the struggle to change the status quo. This struggle has also created a state of insecurity which has by extension affected Nigeria's economic growth, because of the monolithic nature of the national economy.

ii. *Social Movement Theory*

This theory akin to Marxist political economy approach was propounded by Habermas (2009). The theory provides a basis for an understanding of militancy in the context of a social movement. It focuses on collective actions as shown by major theorists in this field, which include Touraine, Castells, Melucci and Habermas. Habermas view is widely accepted in various scholarly communities. According to Edward (2009), Habermas' ideas have received considerable attention within social movement studies.

The main argument of these theorists was an offshoot of Lockwood's assertion that contradiction between the core institutional order and the material substructure of society gives rise to violence and change in the society. Relating it to the militancy in South-South of Nigeria, it is relevant for the understanding of militancy in this area. The history of militancy in this area flows from several contradictions in colonial and postcolonial structures of Nigeria.

iii. *The institution of Amnesty Programme*

In 2009, the federal government introduced a programme of amnesty for all the militants in the Niger Delta, in which they were to return their arms and enter into the amnesty programme. This was adopted to ensure that the activities of the militants which had defied military action in the region did not lead to the eventual collapse of the economy. The ex-militants were to receive N65, 000 each as monthly stipend while they were trained on various skills both at home and abroad, to enable them to gain employment and become re-integrated into the society. (National Mirror, 2011).

As part of the amnesty programme, several ex-militants were sent overseas to participate in skill acquisition programmes that would ensure their reintegration into society. (Awosiyan, 2011). However, despite the enormous amount being expended on stipends for the ex-militants, skill acquisition and their re-integration, several controversies have trailed the amnesty programme. Prominent among the controversies has been the neglect of the social infrastructure in the region which has been the major cause of the militancy in the first place; differences in the actual number of ex-militants involved in the programme (*National Mirror*, 2011); as well as violent demonstrations by ex-militants from the region alleging neglect following their non-inclusion in the amnesty programme or non-payment of their monthly stipend (*Punch Newspapers*, 2012; *Premium Times, 2012,* Tamuno, 2012).

The implementation of the amnesty programme for the ex-militants has not translated to an increase in government expenditure. The recent upsurge of the level of insecurity in the region, following agitations by some "ex-militants" and counterclaims by government agencies (especially the Amnesty programme office), shows that more needs to be done, to tackle the genuine demands of the people beyond "settlement" of the militants.

The impact of militancy on the inflow of foreign direct investment is brought out in graphic detail in the treatise of Timi Alaibe, who posits that;

By January 2009, militancy in the Niger Delta had virtually crippled Nigeria's economy. Investment inflow to the upstream sub-sector of the oil industry had dwindled remarkably. Exasperated foreign investors had begun redirecting their investments to Angola and Ghana as preferred destinations over Nigeria. At that point, Angola surpassed Nigeria as Africa's highest crude oil producer. This dwindling investments in the critical oil and gas sector threatened Nigeria's capacity to grow its crude oil reserves as planned …. Insecurity in the Niger Delta was identified as a key reason why investors were leaving for more stable business

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opportunities in Africa. For example, due to militant activities in the Niger Delta, Royal Dutch Shell by early 2009 saw its production drop from one million barrels per day (bpd) to about 250,000 bpd. … Sabotage, oil siphoning rackets and kidnappings of oil workers by suspected militants further threatened the operations of the oil companies and exerted immense pressure on the Nigerian economy. (Alaibe, 2010).

c) Empirical Literature

Nwogwugwu, N; et el (2012) carried a study about Militancy in the Niger Delta and its impact on the flow of foreign direct investment to Nigeria using Marxian political economy approach as its theoretical construct found that militancy in the Niger Delta Region has negatively impacted Nigeria's economic development; and that implementation of amnesty programme for the militants by the federal government has failed, and concluded that addressing the genuine needs of the people of the region, through good governance by the various levels of government, provision essential social infrastructure, as well as strict adherence to international environmental standards by the oil companies.

Abomaye-Nimenibo, et al (2018) investigated the activities of the Niger Delta militants and how such actions affect the developmental strides of the Nigerian economy using primary data with a target population of students, oil company workers, civil servants, public servants, farmers, and entrepreneurs in Bayels a State being the main hob of militancy and very rich in oil production than any other state. The results revealed that militancy has a strong significant effect on crude oil production/supply as well as the Nigerian economy. Their recommendations were those of correction of systemic error in administration or governance, the real development of the Niger Delta and not mushroom development, and that the federal government and oil companies should use security vote to develop the region; Youths of the Niger region be gainfully employed; the federal government should increase the budget of the Niger Delta to enhance real development; Continual implementation of amnesty programme; with review in terms of Post amnesty programs etc.

Similarly, a research carried out by Okuchukwu (2017) which was reviewed and compiled by CPED, revealed the resurgence of militancy in the Niger Delta region indicating that the Post- Amnesty period failed to lay concrete and massive development in the Niger Delta region, thereby resulting in renewed hostilities and a state of general insecurity since March 2016 with the resurgence of a new militant group known as the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA). There has been a continued under-development of the Niger Delta region which has resulted in resource control agitation by various people and groups of the region leading to the rise and emergence of militancy in the region especially since 2006.

Also, with the failure of the Post-Amnesty Period to lay concrete and massive development in the Niger Delta region, the feeling of relative deprivation, the people of the Niger Delta have now joined or formed social movements especially armed militant groups like the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) with the hope of redressing their grievances leading to the resurgence of militancy in the region. The frequent destruction of oil-producing facilities and installations by the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) has affected Nigeria's daily crude oil production and Nigeria is currently facing economic recession.

III. Method of Study

a) Research Design

According to Williams (2006) "A design is used to structure the research to show all of the major party of the research project. The researchers used a descriptive survey design as it is appropriate for this study. This is true because it makes it easier to understand the research study area of Post Amnesty Militancy in the Niger Delta Region, problems and remedies.

The survey design, however, guides the researcher to collect the primary data required to verify the hypothesis and answer the research questions. Cross-sectional survey method is used to obtain the data from a sample of elements of the study population.

b) Population of the Study

The target population of this study consists of inhabitants of five (5) States out of nine (9) that make up the Niger Delta Region. These are drawn from Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross Rivers, Rivers and the Delta States. Baridam (1990:74) analysed that the target population is the entire population to whom the findings of the study are held to be applicable.

c) Samples and Sampling Technique

A simple random sampling technique was used to select 400 respondents from 5 states in Niger Delta in a proportion of 80 from each of the 5 States. The 400 questionnaires were distributed by the researchers and two friends who also collected them in whole. 80 questionnaires were distributed to respondents as per the following sharing formula:

i. 2 amnesty officials
ii. 40 ex-militants
iii. 38 people from the public

The administration and distribution of the questionnaires were randomly done.

d) Research Instrument

The instrument for this study was the use of a prepared questionnaire known as Problems and Remedies of Post Amnesty Militancy Questionnaire. The

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questionnaire was made up of two sections, sections A and B.

Section A requires information on personal data of the respondents: such as the name of respondents, name of the state, age of respondents, marital status, educational qualification and gender of respondents.

Section B of the questionnaire was made up of some variables on continuous underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region, Militancy in the Niger Delta Region, security, economic development, post amnesty militancy. The questionnaire was a four-point scale type ranging from Agree, Strongly Agree, Disagree, to Strongly Disagree.

IV. Research Findings

a) Test of Hypothesis

The null hypothesis states that there is no significant relationship between continuous underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region and Post Amnesty Militancy in the Niger Delta Region. To test the hypothesis, regression analysis was performed on the data.

Table 1: Regression Analysis of the Relationship between the Continuous underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region and Militancy in the Niger Delta Region.

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the Estimate	R Square Change
1	0.94[a]	0.88	0.88	0.45	0.88

**Significant at 0.05 level; df= 998; N= 1000; critical R-value = 0.062*

The table shows that the calculated R-value 0.94 was greater than the critical R-value of 0.062 at 0.5 alpha levels with 998 degrees of freedom. The R-Square value of 0.88 predicts 88% of the relationship between the continuous underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region and the militancy in the Niger Delta Region. It was also deemed necessary to find out the extent of the variance of each case of independent variable i.e. the continuous underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region as responded by each respondent (see table 2).

Table 2: Analysis of Variance of the Relationship between the Continuous Underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region and the Militancy in the Niger Delta Region

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1533.70	1	1533.70	7642.56	.000b
Residual	200.28	998	0.20		
Total	1733.98	999			

The above table presents the calculated F-value as (7642.56) and the P-value as (0.000) derived from the regression analysis. Being that the P-value (0.000) is below the probability level of 0.05, the result means that there is a significant relationship between the continuous underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region and the militancy in the Niger Delta Region. The null hypothesis which states that Militancy in the Niger Delta Region has no significant implication on security, economic development and Peace of Nigeria is rejected and the alternate accepted.

V. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

a) Summary

Militancy in the Niger delta which was caused by the combined activities of the oil-producing companies and the government has created a state of insecurity in the region which has affected the Nigerian economy, especially with no revenue even foreign earnings from oil and the abrupt cessation of inflow of foreign direct investment which is needed for the achievement of economic development. The amnesty granted to the militants seems to serve as a strategy to enable the government and oil companies to continue with oil exploration to bring in revenue to the government; this made the public to tell the government to show the sincerity of purpose that was lacking. This strategy the government adopted amounted to throwing money at trivial issues without addressing the core issues that affect the Niger Delta. The impact isvery devastating especially as a result of the fact that Nigeria is a monolithic economy.

b) Conclusion

Based on the findings of the research work, the following conclusions are deemed necessary: There are still some levels of militancy in Nigeria. There is continuous underdevelopment of the Niger Delta Region and this has caused continuous militancy in the Niger Delta Region. It can also be concluded that post militancy in the Niger Delta Region has significant implication on security, economic development and peace of Nigeria. Lack of effort to identify the existence of residual arms caches significantly contributes to post amnesty militancy. Militancy in the Niger Delta Region has significant implications on the economic development of Nigeria. Therefore, militancy in the Niger Delta region is attributed to the consciousness of

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exploitation being perpetrated against the people, and the struggle to change the status quo.

c) Recommendations

i. The Federal Government of Nigeria should ensure that Niger Delta is effectively developed to reduce militancy in the region. There should be adequate funding for development projects in this region. The solution to the problem of youth restiveness in the region does not lie in the establishment of an amorphous Ministry of Niger Delta and Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) but in the genuine funding of the bodies and agencies charged with the responsibility of developing the area with effective monitoring of their roles.

ii. The Federal Government should carryout public enlightenment campaigns and carry out social rehabilitation of ex-militant. This will go a long way to reduce illiteracy in the region and curb to the barest minimum post amnesty militancy.

iii. Education, they say makes a man easy to lead and very difficult to be confused. A well-educated population will understand and appreciate their role in an organization better and may conduct themselves in passive resistance which in most times is more vocal and more effective than armed confrontation with the state by the aggrieved illiterates, who are ready to fight physical and blow-up pipelines and oil wells. Good Schools at all levels be established and built with fortified types of equipment and lecturers/teachers.

iv. The government needs to go beyond policymaking and rhetoric Ministry of Niger delta, or Niger Delta Development Commission & Amnesty programme, but rather put in place basicinfra structure in the Niger Delta region with constant electricity supply, provision of potable drinking water which will pacify the people.

v. Provide well-equipped hospitals in every sizeable community.

vi. Establish industries to absorb the teeming population and engage the youths especially and militancy shall cease.

vii. The government needs to immediately ensure that the Oil producing companies comply with international standards by stopping gas flaring and clearing all oil spillages with possible clean-up of the environment.

viii. The derivation quota from the federation account should be raised to 25%. 13% should be disbursed through the state governments, while the remaining 12% will be utilized in the direct development of the oil-producing communities through the provision of infrastructure according to need and human capital development.

ix. Niger Deltans should be given priority in areas where they are qualified in recruitments by the oil-producing and servicing companies operating in the Niger Delta region.

x. A good number of political posts/positions be given to qualified and God-fearing people of the Niger Delta Region and nation will have peace.

xi. Good roads and bridges are built to ease transportation in the Niger Delta with the provision of engine propelled boats and speed boats by the government and possibly run them under partnerships etc.

xii. Also, recreational activities are provided and banks are established in the Niger Delta communities/villages and not only in townships.

xiii. The federal government and oil companies should use security vote to develop the region, and also increase the budget of the Niger Delta to enhance real development.

xiv. Continual implementation of amnesty programme; with review in terms of Post amnesty programs agenda full implementation etc.

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- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.



Format Structure

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, “What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?” Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Management Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality management and business research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of management and business then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



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6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.
Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.

19. Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

20. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

21. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

22. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

23. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.

Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.



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- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.



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Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."

Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Criterion for Grading a Research Paper (Compilation) by Global Journals

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals.

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

INDEX

A

Amnesty · 1, 58,
Arithmetic · 8, 10
Ascendancy · 22

C

Chatham · 40
Consensus · 47, 53
Conspicuous · 20, 22, 26
Conspiracy · 48

D

Decomposition · 6, 7, 11, 12
Deficit · 29
Disregard · 47

E

Ecosystem · 49, 63, 66
Eroded · 18, 20, 23, 24, 26
Eurocentric · 23
Extinct · 24

F

Fluctuating · 3, 4

G

Gentry · 4, 5, 10, 14

H

Harmonious · 55
Harmony · 21

L

Liquidity · 42

M

Mannerism · 21
Materialistic · 22

N

Notaffected · 2

P

Pandemic · 40
Peaceful · 48
Pushed · 14

R

Rejuvenation · 48, 49

T

Turmoil · 3, 46

W

Warfare · 47
Wrinkled · 26





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